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THE UNITED DEMOCRACY.

Enthusiastic Demonstration in Tammany Hall.

Speeches by Ex-Gov. Seymour, John Van Buren, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Thomas F. Meagher, Hon. John Cochrane, Col. Doheny, &c., &c.

One of those characteristic assemblages which periodically awake the echoes of Tammany Hall and perpetuate the prestige of the New-York Democracy for monster meetings, processions, transparencies, music, fireworks, speeches and fun generally, was held last night. The meeting was not one in reality, but several; for in addition to that held within the Hall, two or three were improvised without, and of themselves attracted very respectable crowds.

But the meeting, *par excellence*, was called to order by Richard B. Connolly, who nominated for Chairman "that indomitable and live Democrat," as he said, Capt. Isaiah Rynders.

The Captain's nomination was approved by a burst of cheering.

The Captain, on coming forward, was received with renewed cheers. After expressing his acknowledgments for the honor the meeting had conferred upon him, he proceeded to remark that this was the first meeting of the United Democracy that has been held in Tammany Hall or elsewhere throughout the City since the unprofitable division of last Spring; [applause;] and he trusted that he never should have occasion to refer to any division in the Democratic Party again, during his political career. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] Here the Captain was slightly disconcerted by a gentleman with a white hat, (and a brick in it,) who made some observation about the Henry Clay Whigs. "My friend," said the Captain, "if you are too fierce, we must put you out, and let you make a speech in the Park." [Laughter.]

A Voice—Put him out.

The Captain—No, boys; don't put him out. I have no doubt he is a good Democrat, but he is a little furious at this time. Hold your tongue, Sir, and we will not know that you are not a good speaker. [Confusion and laughter, amid which the gentleman in the white hat warmly remonstrated.]

The Captain—Boys, we will have to put him out.

The "Boys" made a rush at the offending individual, and he was outside the door in a twinkling.

The Captain mildly suggested the advisability of the audience keeping quiet while the removal was being effected. "Stay still, the rest of you," said he, "and when everything gets quiet, we will proceed with the business of the meeting."

Quiet was restored, and the business was resumed accordingly.

The Captain asseverated that the party was united in sentiment and feeling, and he wanted the State ticket to receive the unanimous approbation and support of the entire Democracy from top to bottom.

A Voice—What about the nomination of Judge Denio?

The Captain—I consider it a great moral triumph for the Democratic Party. It shows we are actuated by principles of the highest character, and not by party prejudices or individual interests. That is my honest opinion about that. [Cheers.]

Another Voice—Look you here, Captain. You are a Buchanan man. Now, give us a little about Buchanan and them 'ere clergyman. [Great laughter.]

The Captain would say, in reply, that James Buchanan stood entrenched behind a bulwark of honesty and patriotism that needed not his (the Captain's) feeble voice to asseverate that he (Mr. Buchanan) was strong in the confidence of the country. [Applause.] And although there were three thousand men that besought the Throne of Grace, night and day, till they tired out the Recording Angel, praying for Fremont's election and Buchanan's defeat, yet it appeared that what was written in the Scriptures had come to pass, that "the prayers of the wicked availeth nothing." [Cheers and laughter.]

The audience, on the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks, began calling for "Seymour" and "Meagher," but were most emphatically informed by the Captain that the speakers had arranged the order of their addresses among themselves, and he was immovably determined to carry that arrangement into effect.

Mr. Benj. S. Hart read a list of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. B. Rollins read a list of Secretaries, both of which were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Samuel Osgood presented a series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of the late State Convention at Syracuse, recognizing the Administration of Jas. Buchanan, as one commanding the unequivocal respect, reliance and coöperation of every patriotic American; declaring that the "Black Republican" legislature of last Winter designedly violated their oaths to support the Constitution, by the enactment of the infamous Metropolitan Police law, &c.; that in view of such flagrant legislative outrages—of a violated Constitution, municipal rights overthrown, of a contempt for laws and justice, and of the frauds of Matteson and Greeley at the National Capitol, this treasonably sectional Black "Republican" organization has proved itself lost to honesty, to principle and to decency; and, that, "while anticipating no future disruption in our ranks, we shall always regard, hereafter, every disturber of that harmony and union which now happily exists, as an enemy to Democracy—as one deserving of political discountenance, condemnation and execration."

These resolutions were passed amid enthusiastic cheers.

The first speaker was Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of the State. He congratulated his audience on the fact that the City to which they belonged, and of which they felt justly proud, had not only been true to the great principles of the Democratic party, fidelity to the Constitution and safety to the Union, at all times and in all emergencies, but that now, when the whole country was threatened with financial ruin, when credit was almost exhausted, when public confidence was well nigh destroyed, when all the disasters of a foolish panic were accumulating to the destruction of our commercial integrity, the City of New-York was looked to as the only hope of salvation from the misfortune that menaced us. On her firm, conservative and national policy at all times, on the high character of her merchants, on the integrity of her Banks and the implicit confidence placed in the honesty and honor of her citizens, the entire community now depended for relief from their oppressive embarrassments. And this confidence, he was satisfied, would not be misplaced. The prestige of her commercial integrity and capacity had inspired the firmest hope in her ability to meet and repulse the present calamity, and daily were her resources increasing for the products of the immense corn crops of the East and the West were now being transported to her marts, revivifying trade, restoring money circulation, and tending, in the highest degree, to counteract the effects of the existing difficulties. [Cheers.] Of the ultimate restoration of confidence and commercial prosperity, through the conservative course pursued by the City of New-York, he entertained no doubt, and that this restoration would be facilitated by the success of the Democratic Party in the City and State, and the consequent assurance to the people of the inauguration of a wise and economic policy in the administration of public affairs, he was equally convinced. After referring briefly to the leading topics of discussion with the party in the present contest, he resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. John Van Buren expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet them once again in Tammany Hall, a united, harmonious and, he hoped, soon to be a victorious Democracy. It was some four years since he had had the pleasure of addressing them last in this place. During that time it had been his good fortune to address the Democracy in the different portions of the United States in the arduous campaign that the Democratic Party went through last Fall—on the Alleghany mountains, on the prairies of the West, wherever a Fremont man could be found or a Buchanan man encouraged in the Northern and Western States of this confederacy he had the pleasure to be, but nowhere did he find firmer men, nowhere more intelligent, active, zealous Democrats than within the four walls of Tammany Hall. [Cheers.] And the result of that contest proved it, for while a very large portion of the Free States of this confederacy bowed before the misrepresentations and fury and fanaticism that prevailed in that contest, the old-fashioned Democracy of this City and county rallied to the support of the Democratic ticket with an enthusiasm, a zeal, and a power that they had never manifested in any previous contest, and gave a majority of nearly five and twenty thousand for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. [Cheers.] And, in his judgment, if it were put to the people of this State to-day whether that majority given in this City ought to have been the majority given in the State, they would answer by a decided majority, "aye." [Cheers.] After reminding his hearers that the Democrats were amongst the first to take up the proposition to establish an independent Treasury, and that it was now, in these times of gloom and commercial disaster, that very independent Treasury which protected the honor of the State of New-York, and upheld the integrity of her banks and merchants, Mr. Van Buren proceeded to discuss the Kansas question, apropos of which he paid a high compliment to President Buchanan. He argued that the position assumed by the Democratic Party in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, of leaving the question of Slavery or no Slavery, to be decided by those who were to be locally affected by it, was an eminently wise position, and that in Kansas the problem had just been solved peacefully by Governor Walker's upholding, as he did, the Kansas act in its true spirit, leaving every man free to vote as he pleased. We had just heard that an election had just been conducted in Kansas without any disturbance whatever at the polls, and whatever might be the result, it was one in which the whole country would tranquilly acquiesce. He wished to say one word to them in regard to the position assumed by Mr. Buchanan in his recent letter to the forty parsons. They recollected that last year there was an address to Congress by some 3,000 parsons, and he was sure they would agree with him that it was a subject of congratulation that that number was now reduced to forty. [Laughter.] We had come down in the Kansas excitement from 3,000 to 40. Rev. Mr. Gulick and 2,659 other parsons seemed to have taken to other business than having charge of Kansas. [Laughter.] Forty men, in their address to President Buchanan, took him to task for the course he had seen fit to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs, as he replied to them in a letter which, though brief, was as conclusive and unanswerable in his (Mr. Van Buren's) judgment, as any production that had fallen from any statesman during the present century. [Cheers.] There was but a single sentence in it that had excited special remark, and that one had been the subject of extended commentary by Republican ministers, in all their newspapers, and in the canvass on the stump throughout this State and all the free States. Mr. Buchanan, in writing to them, said: "The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—not to legislate slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States." Now, that was unquestionably true. It was by no means a statement, as it was claimed by the Republicans, that Slavery existed under the Constitution in all the Territories of the United States, no matter whether they were free or slaveholding when they were acquired; but it was a statement that Slavery existed in Kansas, a slaveholding Territory, under the Constitution of the United States, at the time it was acquired, and it still does exist. Why? "This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by a common constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such Territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference." That was the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States. That was the supreme law of the land. What Republican could change it? How was he to go to work to do it? What expectation was there to change the Supreme Court of the United States, standing seven to two upon that question, and one of the two, Judge Curtis, having resigned since that time? Deciding eight to one, they said that Kansas was a slaveholding Territory. It was a part of Louisiana, and nobody pretended that Slavery had been abolished in Louisiana, or in Texas, or in Florida. They were all slaveholding when it got them, and under the Constitution, did not become free, but remained slaveholding till that was forbidden by Congress; and the Supreme Court had decided that Congress had no such power, and they had a right so to decide. That decision differed from his own opinion, but he was not the less bound to submit to it as the law of the land. And Slavery being in legal existence there, and never having been legally prohibited, of course the statement of the President was strictly, legally, and historically correct, that Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States.

Now, there was nothing for Democrats to quarrel about on this subject of Slavery, nothing which should induce any honest, fair-minded Democrat who had spent his life, or any portion of it, with the Democratic party, to quit that party and join this miserable Seward combination—[Laughter and cheers]—which was synonymous with everything that was vicious in public life and corrupt in congressional career, and in regard to which he wished to say a few words. He had detained them longer than he had any desire or disposition to do, but he had been brought up in the country, as far as political meetings were concerned. He was nothing but a simple-minded Dutchman after all, and his idea of a political meeting was that men should assemble and consult and compare opinions, and when they agreed they should act together; and if they did so, carefully, cautiously, intelligently, his word for its success on the part of such men was as certain as their combination. [Applause.] Now, he wanted to call their attention for a single moment to the position of our State. This country had been in a state of exceeding excitement in regard to a distant Territory. Bleeding Kansas had been the subject of discussion for the last eighteen months or two years. Men who had been robbing their Treasury in Albany were holloaing, "Stop thief!" after the fellows in Kansas; and while the humane and the benevolent and the hysterical of the country were having their attention drawn to that distant Territory, what had become of us in the State and City of New-York. Let us look for a moment or two and see the condition into which we had been brought under this dominion of Gov. Seward. He would not stop to make any account of the Radical Democrats who had joined the Seward party, because it was known that those men were merely used as stool-pigeons for draining off honest Democrats to the combination, whilst the party was controlled now by Weed and Seward and the incorruptible Matteson. [Laughter.] This was not a time when money was superabundant, he supposed it was safe to assume, nor when there was any pleasure in seeing the tax-gatherer at the door; and he proposed to give a little history of the performances of the men of the river, because they controlled the State, and it was in regard to that that the next election was to determine whether they were to be driven from power as they deserved; and whether the men, capable, intelligent, honest men, whose nomination the Democracy had met there to ratify, should be elected. When the Democratic Party held the State Government the Erie Canal was completed. That was in 1825, and the Democratic Party was in power from 1825 till 1835. During that time the debt for the construction of the Erie Canal was either paid, or else payment was provided for. The lateral canals were commenced, and we were only in debt when the State was handed over to Gov. Seward in 1838, some two millions of dollars. We had commenced the enlargement of the Erie Canal, in the old-fashioned Democratic pay-as-you-go policy, by devoting the surplus revenue of the Erie Canal to the enlargement of the canal itself, and the completion of the lateral canals. The Canal Commissioners who recommended at that time that this policy be pursued, were Wm. C. Bouck, S. Fan Rensselaer, A. C. Flagg, John A. Dix, Greene C. Bronson, William Campbell, and Michal Hoffman. Now, taking the surplus revenue of the canals from the time of that recommendation in '35 and '36, they amounted to some $36,000,000. The whole expense of completing the Erie Canal enlargement, for building the Oswego Canal, Black River Canal, Genesee Valley Canal, and the payment of the debt which was then due at the time he took possession, would have been less than the sum of these surplus revenues by $300,000. What would have been the consequence then, if the Democratic policy had been adhered to, to this time? We should have had all the canals completed; there would be a clear nett annual surplus of tolls of say two millions of dollars; the Mill and a quarter tax could be repealed; the Mill tax for the support of government could also be repealed; the tolls could be reduced two-thirds or three-fourths; and to crown all, the State would be free from debt. Now, let me tell you, what Governor Seward said, when the Democrats handed over the State to him: "History furnishes no parallel to financial achievements of this State. It surrendered its share in the national domain, and relinquished for the general walfare all the revenue of its foreign commerce, equal, generally, to two-thirds of the entire expenditure of the federal government. It has, nevertheless, sustained the expense of its own administration, founded and endowed a broad system of education, charitable institutions for every class of the unfortunate and a penitentiary establishment, which is adopted as a model by civilized nations. It has increased four-fold the wealth of its citizens, and relieved them from direct taxation, and, in addition to all this, has carried forward a stupendous enterprise of improvement, all the while diminishing its debt, magnifying its credit, and augmenting its resources." This was the statement of Governor Seward in reference to the condition of the State, when he took charge of it in 1838. And in the same Message he said: "The Treasury is full, and needs no replenishing, and ample means are provided for meeting the future engagements of the State." He took possession of this very Treasury, and his first proposition was that the State Canals were a property that would bear a debt of $40,000,000. He set to work to run up this $40,000,000. He stayed three years and a half, in the course of which he run the State in debt $27,000,000, instead of $2,000,000. He run the State stock down so that at 6 per cent. the stock which had brought a premium was sold at a discount of 22½ per cent. Laborers could not get their pay. Public works were stopped. He went out, and the last act of his administration was to sign a paper by which the public works were stopped, and the people taxed to pay the interest on the public debt. We lost sight of him then for a while. They resumed prosecution of the public works. They called a Convention to frame a constitution and supposed they had provided in that Constitution for the payment of the public debt, and a prohibition against any future debt. But such did not appear to be the result, for subsequently the Constitution was altered, and authority was given to create a public debt of $19,000,000 to complete the canal; and we now find ourselves with a public debt which amounts to $35,000,000 in the year 1857. That debt, as made up to this time, is as follows:

General Fund	$6,792,654
Contingent	770,000
Canal debt about	25,000,000
Total	$32,562,654
Suspended drafts	500,000
Land loans, 10 per cent. due contractors, estimated	2,000,000
Total	$35,062,000

If they succeed in this election it is likely that the $40,000,000 debt will be completed by the end of next year. In addition to this debt, it appears by the Engineer's report, made in 1855, it will require some $13,000,000 more to complete these public works. And what did we suppose was the condition of the State? Last month the auditors of the Canal issued a notice, that the public works would be obliged to be suspended this month; and on the 8th of October, the State, like a great many unfortunate merchants, stopped payment dead broke. The State of New-York, with its public works unfinished, and with a debt hanging over it of $35,000,000, and the promise of the tax-gatherer coming along in the course of the next month to call upon the people of the different Counties for some very nice little sums, to which he wished to call their attention. Mr. Van Buren then exhibited in detail the increase of taxes from last year, which he attributed to the improvident and extravagant legislation of the party in power.

	1856.	1857.
New-York City	$511,740 49	$1,151,497 60
New-York State	1,430,334 69	3,217,499 53
Republican increase (125 per cent.)		$1,787,164 84
Grand total		$15,603,748 09

In conclusion, Mr. Van Buren exhibited the economic tendencies of democracy, and besought his audience to fight the battles of the party with locked shields and shoulder to shoulder.

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S ADDRESS.

General H. Walbridge, being then introduced, said:

Fellow Citizens,—We have assembled at a period of great financial embarrassment; commercial ruin and disaster meet us on every side; many of the best and oldest houses in the land have been obliged to succumb to the want of financial confidence that now exists. I am sure I express the sentiments of the Democracy of this City when I extend the heartiest sympathy to those of our fellow citizens and merchants, who are generously struggling to retain unimpaired the credit of our City at this financial juncture of our affairs. During this period of prostration in confidence and credit, where thousands of strong and athletic men will be thrown out of situations, it becomes the duty of those having charge of all public improvements to extend whatever aid they can by giving employment to those who will be dependent upon their labor for the support of their families during the inclemency of the coming season. But, my friends and fellow citizens, let us not be discouraged or dismayed. There is still abundant ground for confidence and hope. Our present financial position is deducible to perfectly natural causes. No unkind agencies from Heaven have superinduced the result; the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with success; the harvests have been most abundant; no epidemics have prevailed; the public health has been unimpaired. But our American people, lofty, energetic and enterprising as they are, have been borne by an irresistible tide of prosperity beyond the bounds of reason to investments in enterprises anticipating the future development of the country. While we must all exceedingly regret that many good and true men will necessarily suffer, let us hope the country will not be permanently arrested in its unparalelled growth and prosperity. The laws, however, that govern the monetary and the material world are alike arbitrary and exacting. In finance, as in morals, if you enjoy the hilarity of intoxication, you must sooner or later realize the experience and pain of becoming sober. But I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, that amid this general depression in all the channels of trade, thus far, the success of the National Democratic Administration inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March last fully justifies the high expectations which the American people had formed of those to whom in the preceding November they had intrusted the seals of power. The history of no preceding Administration since the adoption of the Constitution presents greater triumphs, in the same space of time, than that of James Buchanan. The public confidence in the stability of our institutions, which had been shaken by the terrible conflict of 1856, has been restored. The violent sectional animosity which characterized and embittered the greater portion of that canvass has mostly subsided. The Democratic Party, which has hitherto so successfully carried forward the country in her unparalleled career of greatness and renown, has received additional strength by large accessions from many of its former opponents, and as the only constitutional party in the country stands firm to resist all attempts from every quarter to weaken the confidence of the American people in the stability and future of our republican institutions. A Cabinet has been organized which, for integrity, efficiency and ability, will not unfavorably compare with that which convened under the great and illustrious Washington, when he first called the new Government into existence, and laid broad and deep the foundations of individual and national prosperity. The Chief Magistrate himself, accustomed for more than forty years to an intimate knowledge of the practical workings of our republican system, having aided to create most of the legislation which he has been called upon by his countrymen to execute, brings to the discharge of the high duties confided to him the unbroken confidence of the great body of the American people. The foreign policy of the Government is kindred to that adopted during the respective administrations of Washington and Madison, the former of whom declared it to be the dictate of wisdom to steer clear of all entangling alliances with European powers, while the latter gave expression to the sentiment that a just regard for our independent position rendered it essential to our permanent peace and prosperity that we should exercise such guardianship over the Western Continent that no European Government should here gain any permanent foothold, from which our institutions may be hereafter assailed. The present financial policy of the General Government, which encountered such serious opposition at the period of its incorporation into our revenue system, continues to justify the anticipations which the Democracy had predicted from its practical operations, and the financial credit of the Federal Government remains unimpaired amid the most extended financial crisis the country has undergone within the last twenty years. The hitherto perturbed condition of public affairs in Kansas, which constituted the basis of most of the assaults on the preceding Democratic Administration by those who differed from us on questions of governmental policy, is now in successful process of peaceful adjustment by the sovereign people themselves of that Territory, through the wisdom, firmness and judgment of Gov. Walker, acting in harmony with the instructions and guided by the discretion which dictated his appointment. The wisdom of leaving the people of the Territories to fashion their own domestic institutions, free from the disturbing agitation of Congress, may now be regarded the settled policy of the country, and the Democracy may congratulate themselves, after a struggle unparalleled in the annals of political warfare, upon the successful inauguration of that peaceful and practical mode of adjusting the only serious difficulty that ever threatened the liberties of the people. Nor is it easy to perceive what other more satisfactory method could be adopted by the General Government for the regulation of the territories than that which leaves to their own people the adjustment of their own domestic affairs, a "right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only." Since the adoption of the Constitution, we have incorporated into the Federal Union as States all territories which have applied with a republican form of State government when they have attained the requisite population, and complied with the conditions imposed on the States which preceded them. It has also become the settled policy of the country that territory not embraced in our original territorial limits may from time to time be added to our public domain by the fair and honorable means of purchase from foreign governments, and consequently by various additions beginning with the acquisition of Louisiana during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, we have already augmented our territory to an extent greater than that which constituted the thirteen original States. Nor have we any reason to suppose that this sound policy of absorbing additional territory will be arrested or abandoned until we have embraced the entire Northern section of the Western hemisphere.

As the inhabitants of those distant regions seek admission into our Federal Union under the beneficent system of leaving them to adjust their own local affairs, retransfer from Congress all irritating causes of disturbance between different sections of the Republic calculated to engender sectional animosity and weaken the bonds of confidence in the equity and good faith of the general Government. Each successive decade in our national existence marks the adoption into our political system of some article of the Democratic creed, until the policy of the Democratic Party, in reference to the Federal Government, may be regarded the settled and permanent policy of the American people. But while this gratifying condition of affairs attends the administration of our Federal Government, our State administration has been marked with entirely different results, and the approaching canvass becomes of intense interest, as enabling us to accomplish an entire revolution in our State legislation. If there is one single principle more important in the theory and practice of our Government than another, it is that which requires each appropriate part of its machinery to perform its own peculiar functions, without any infringement or molestation. The whole fabric of our confederated system rests upon this principle. State sovereignties, ever watchful of their privileges, resent upon the instant any act of the General Government which might seem to invade the just prerogative of their individual rights. The legislation of the General Government is regulated and kept within its proper sphere, not only by the injunctions of the Constitution, but by the force of an enlightened public sentiment, acting upon the conviction that the true theory of our institutions require for their continuance a strict observance of the respective rights of all the parties to our great constitutional compact. Where there is no invasion on the part of the General Government on the rights of a State, no undue assumption of powers by any one department, the presence of government is then only felt in its beneficial results. This principle is as applicable to the relations existing between municipalities and the State by which they are created as to the relations existing between the Federal and State Governments. on iniquitous attempt to interfere with the municipal rights of this great metropolis and the adjacent City of Brooklyn, by ill-advised legislation, has created a bitterness of feeling and a hostility of interests between different sections of the State, which it will be the imperative duty of the Democracy to remove by securing, at the approaching State Election, the control of the State Government. It may not be simply sufficient, by ordinary legislation, for us to avoid the recurrence of such despotic attempts to interfere with our long-established municipal rights, and it may yet be the imperative duty of the Democracy to amend the organic law of the State so as to prevent any further arbitrary encroachment of the State legislation upon those inalienable rights, which were never intended to be delegated to our rulers, and which should always be retained by the people themselves. It is expressly for the protection of this mass of undelegated power that constitutions are formed. Its barriers are laid strong and deep around them, and whenever the line of demarcation between powers delegated, and those reserved by the people, is obliterated, the people have no guarantee against lawless tyranny and humiliating oppression. A government of the people is necessarily a government of the majority, but the majority if they are not bound by constitutional restraints, may in securing their own rights overlook, or violate the rights of others; would it not be mockery to tell the minority they ought not to complain that they constitute an integral portion of the sovereign authority; would they not be sensible their rights and liberties were dependent upon the will, and lay at the mercy of a ruthless majority, and under whatever forms their proceedings might be conducted, an arbitrary government is always a grinding despotism. Hence the necessity of constitutional restraint, and when these are properly established, the decision of the majority becomes the rule of action, and every member of the commonwealth is bound to obey. But without waiting to amend our State constitution, there is an adequate remedy for existing pernicious legislation in the agency of the ballot box, and the expression of the popular will through that channel becomes the highest duty that ever devolves upon any community.—It is the imperative duty, then, of the Democracy of this City, that this expression, should be firm and decided at this juncture of our affairs. Holding the rank of a city at the declaration of Independence, the City of New-York has steadily advanced with the progress and growth of our common country, contributing whatever lay in her power to advance the prosperity of the entire Union. Whilst agriculture constitutes the great basis on which the welfare and prosperity of the State may be founded, we should not overlook the other great and varied interests of commerce and manufactures which have contributed in no subordinate degree to our present commanding position among the nations of the Earth. Nor should we lightly forget what municipal liberty has done for the great cause of civilization and Christianity. The first great movement towards emancipating the nations of Europe from the tyranny of feudalism, and the first rays of light which gleamed through the darkness of the Middle Ages, was the organization of cities into communities, or bodies politic, and granting them the privileges of municipal jurisdiction. A people once admitted to the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom can never afterward be absolutely enslaved; hence each concession in favor of municipal liberty in Europe became an additional element of progress toward the ultimate recognition of the rights and political privileges of all classes throughout the limits of the Commonwealth. The opinions and sentiments of any considerable body of the American people upon any question of constitutional right or political expediency, necessarily affects to a greater or less extent the opinions of neighboring States. This is most emphatically true of the City of New-York, and is a legitimate result, from her commanding position as the first commercial emporium of the Union. But if, when a lawless attempt is made upon our dearest privileges, we remain indifferent and listless to their restoration, in vain may we hereafter boast of our great and expanding commerce, of our vast and rapidly accumulating wealth, of our institutions of public learning, of our extended manufactures, of our unrivaled public journals, or indeed of any other element that enters into the composition of our greatness and strength. If when unjustly assailed we rally not to the vindication of our rights, we have already reached that popular degeneracy which always precedes political enslavement. Gentlemen, is nothing due to this great city? Has she ever invaded the rights and privileges belonging to other portions of the State? When and where has the City of New-York ever given any expression to her sentiments not in favor of every policy that would best advance all the interests of the entire Republic? Drawing her own sustenance from the entire limits of the Union, the City of New-York has always sympathized with every measure that advanced the interests of any section of the country. Her policy is always national, and her principles just. Whenever temporary excitement has convulsed the Republic—whenever the storm of fanaticism and disunion has swept over the land—whenever treason has sought to march to Empire over the threatened liberties of the people, the City of New-York has ever remained firm to the Constitution and the Union, like some lofty pyramid rising from old ocean's bed, upon whose summit there is perpetual sunshine and repose, and around whose base the angry and turbulent waters are never composed.

Gen. Walbridge then paid a handsome tribute to the nominees on the State ticket, and assured the Democracy a glorious triumph awaited them at the coming election. The speech throughout was warmly received, and the General took his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. T. F. Meagher was introduced amid enthusiastic cheers, and briefly addressed the assemblage. He expressed the pleasure which it gave him to address his Democratic friends in Tammany Hall for the first time, and reiterated his thorough concurrence in the State nominations, and his intention to aid, to the utmost of his power, in promoting the success of the ticket.

Hon. John Cochrane, Col. Doheny, and others subsequently addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor McSpedon in the Chair.

The first matter of interest was the bills for refitting the Essex Market, amounting in all to near $2,000.

Supervisor Tucker opposed the bill on the ground that there had been no authority given for fitting up so extensively. He considered it a reckless expenditure of the public money. He found no fault with the charges for the work done; he opposed making so great a charge, as unnecessary.

Supervisor Clancy defended the improvement, as nothing more than was absolutely necessary for a court-room in the great City of New-York. The resolution to pay was passed.

Bills for refitting the Supreme Courts, amounting to $4,438 13, were reported on, for and against.

Supervisor Blunt thought the men had better go to the Legislature and get their bills legalized.

Supervisor Tucker had received a communication from a tax-payer, to the effect that the bills were not such as should be passed without careful examination. He therefore moved that the matter lie over until the next meeting.

Supervisor Moneghan said the minority report was nothing more than a little economical buncombe for election purposes.

Supervisor Blunt said, although the amount was over $4,000, it had not been advertised. The bills were finally laid over for the present, to give members time to examine them.

The bill of the Sheriff, amounting to $2,763 96 was audited and ordered to be paid.

The bills of the Tax Commissioners, for fitting up their offices, amounting to $300, were ordered to be paid.

The Coroner's bill for the last quarter, amounting to $3,865 31, was presented.

Supervisor Tucker thought the subject should be referred. There had been defalcations in the Coroners' Office that would not have occurred, had their bills been properly examined. In answer to some insinuations that he was "taking buncombe," he declared he was not a candidate for any office.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on County offices.

A communication was received from the Law Department in answer to questions of the Board, as to whether the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have any right to increase the number of patrolmen allowed by the Board of Supervisors, May 18, 1857—which was five and no more—and whether the Commissioners had any right to discontinue the services of the Patrolmen of the Municipal Police, without first having written charges preferred against teem, and giving them an opportunity of being heard. In reply he says the Police Commissioners have no power to increase the number of patrolmen named by the Supervisors, except as specially provided for in section 11 of the act, and that the Board of Canvassers can only remove officers upon written charges, and after they have been heard. He states, also, that, as the resolution was passed while they were in doubt as to the constitutionality of the act, and it having been since declared constitutional, and no subsequent action having been taken by the Supervisors to alter the number, it may well be assumed, in the absence of positive legislation to the contrary, that the Board of Supervisors were content with the number as fixed by the act of April 15, 1857; and any change in the judgment of the Board upon this point ought to be evidenced by express legislation.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

The Kansas Election.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF THE FREE-STATE PARTY.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 12.

No official returns from Kansas have yet been received, but we have additional reports of the majorities in various Counties, which place beyond a doubt the success of the Free-State party in the late election. Parrott is elected to Congress, and the Free-State men have a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Herald*, (pro-Slavery,) of the 10th inst., says it has the following official returns:

Leavenworth County—Nearly complete. Average Democratic majority 250; insuring the election of 3 members of the Council and 8 of the House.

Doniphan County—30 Republican majority; securing 5 members of the Lower and 5 of the Upper House.

Atchison County—Average Democratic majority, insuring 3 members of the Lower and 1 of the Upper House.

Jefferson County—Republican by 150 majority, giving 2 members of the House and 1 of the Council.

Douglas County—Republican by 1,500 majority.

Johnson County—Democratic by 1,600 majority.

The district formed by these last two counties elect eight members of the House and three of the Council. The Democrats claim the election of the entire ticket by 60 majority.

Shawnee County—Republican by 350 majority. This County elects one member of the House.

Calhoun County—Republican by 84 majority. This County elects one member to the House.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Rep.
Leavenworth	250	—
Doniphan	—	30
Atchison	maj. claimed	
Jefferson	—	150
Douglas	—	1,500
Johnson	1,600	—
Shawnee	—	350
Calhoun	—	84
Totals	1,850	2,114

THE LEGISLATURE.

	Democrat.		Repub.	
	Council.	House.	Council.	House.
Leavenworth	3	8	—	—
Doniphan	—	—	5	5
Atchison, (claimed)	1	3	—	—
Jefferson	—	—	1	2
Douglas, Johnson, (claimed)	3	8	—	—
Shawnee	—	—	—	1
Calhoun	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	19	6	9

The Democrats claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature, but the above returns are by no means to be relied upon.

The Democrats charge that a large number of armed men came from Nebraska and voted the Republican ticket.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived here, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 4th inst. and from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst.

The Mexican Congress held a primary meeting on the 26th ult., at which one hundred delegates were present. Manuel Ruiz was elected President.

There was a rumor in circulation that General Alvarez had been assassinated.

The insurgents of the South continued to hold out against the Government forces.

Robberies were rife throughout the country.

The health of Vera Cruz was improving.

From Washington.

DECISION UNDER THE PRE-EMPTION LAW—THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 12.

Questions having frequently been raised before the General Land Office as to the necessity of the residence of the wife of a claimant under the preëmption laws, it has been decided a man being the head of a family must show residence with his family on the land claimed, in order to entitle him to the benefit of the statutory provisions.

The Court of Claims met to-day, and adjourned till Thursday.

Injury to the Cotton Crop.

Washington, Monday, October 12.

New-Orleans papers of the 6th inst., are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The cotton crops have been seriously injured in Texas by the hollow-worm, and an early frost, and they have also suffered in Alabama and Louisiana by either the worm or the weather.

Murder in Kinderhook.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 12.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon in this village, a man named Dennis Tauner stabbed his wife with a butcher knife, killing her instantly. No cause is assigned for the deed. The murderer was arrested on the premises.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 12.

A destructive fire broke out here yesterday morning in State-street, destroying the entire block between Monroe and Adams streets. The buildings were mostly frame. The loss is estimated at $125,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Movement of Troops—Legislature of New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 12.

Companies D and L, Fourth Artillery, arrived yesterday from Florida, *en route* for Leavenworth.

The Democrats have a large majority in the Legislature of New-Mexico.

The Indiana at St. Johns, N. F.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 11.

The screw-steamship *Indiana*, from New-York on the 30th ult., for Southampton, put in here to-day short of coal.

The Schooner J. P. Lofland.

Norfolk, Va., Monday, Oct. 12.

The schooner *J. P. Lofland*, bound for New-York, has put in here with loss of sails and other damage.

Southern Steamers.

THE STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DETAINED.

Savannah, Monday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Augusta* was detained here by the gale; and left for New-York at noon yesterday (Sunday.)

THE STEAMSHIP MARION DETAINED.

Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Marion*, for New-York, will be detained here until Monday noon.

Democratic Nomination for State Senator.

Utica, Monday, Oct. 12.

O. S. Williams was to-day nominated by the Democrats of Oneida for State Senator.

THE FOG.

The Steamer Empire State Sunk at Hell Gate.

Every Passenger Saved—All Freight and Baggage Lost.

As early as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a thick fog crept up from the rivers, and by dark it was so impenetrable that the ferry-boats found their piers only by the aid of the fog-bells ringing continually, and the constant sounding of the steam-whistle. Of course, there were a great many collisions. For a marvel, the James-slip boats rather avoided the Peck-slip boats, the pilots not being able to see how to take them under the wheel-house.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, which left here at 5 P. M. yesterday, with a large number of passengers, including 150 ladies, most of whom were bound to Boston, ran hard upon a rock at Hell Gate. The passengers and crew were all saved, but not a piece of baggage nor freight was recovered at our last hearing. The steamer sunk out of sight very soon after striking. That in the confusion there should have been no loss of life is the only wonder.

During the afternoon the Staten Island ferry boat *Hunchback*, while on her 5 o'clock trip from New-York, and when between Robbins' Reef and Bedlow's Island, ran into the Staten Island ferry boat *Southfield*, while on her 5 o'clock trip from Staten Island, which stove in the *Southfield's* starboard bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. The *Hunchback's* bow is completely torn up, but no person was injured.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGARDT.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

General Havelock Again Compelled to Retreat.

LUCKNOW STILL SAFE.

Report of the Death of Nena Sahib Repeated.

Engagement at Bittoor and Further Fighting Before Delhi.

Conclusion of the Trial for the French Railway Robberies.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Firmer—Decline in Consols.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Atlantic* brought $17,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at 10¼ on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 27.

The *General Williams* arrived on the morning, and the *Kangaroo* at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th.

The main interest of the news centres in the advices—a fortnight later—from India. Delhi remained in the hands of the insurgents, and the intelligence generally is of a negative character.

The reception of the Emperor Napoleon at Stuttgardt was marked with all possible state and ceremony, while that of the Czar was very quiet and devoid of all formality. The Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece arrived at Stuttgardt on the evening of the 26th.

The Emperor of Austria had quitted Vienna for Weimar, there to meet the Emperor of Russia. Great political importance is generally attached to this interview.

The London *Morning Chronicle* says: "The call for the immediate assembling of Parliament is so general throughout the country that Ministers are about, it is said, to deliberate on, not the necessity, but the convenient time for summoning it, at the next Cabinet Council."

A proclamation had been issued appointing Wednesday, Oct. 7, to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in consequence of the disturbances in India.

The London *Globe* states that Gen. Havelock has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and that five other Indian generals, Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, Nicholson and Van Cortlandt, have been made Companions of the order of the Bath.

The Board of Trade returns for August show an increase in the exports of £885,000 over the same month last year, and the increase during the first eight months of the year is stated at £10,000,000.

Sir R. W. Carden was elected Lord Mayor of London, after some opposition.

The Earl of Fife had been made a peer, under the title of Baron Skene.

At a meeting in London of the owners of property in India, it was resolved to demand compensation for losses sustained by private persons in India, and complaint was made of the want of vigor on the part of the Indian Government.

Two companies of Artillery were under orders for India by the Overland mail route, leaving Southampton Oct. 10.

The following letter has been addressed by Capt. Pike, of the American ship *Octavius*, and who is a native of Newburyport, Mass., to the widow of Capt. Rogers, who was executed at Liverpool a fortnight since:

"On behalf of the American shipmasters and their friends now in the Port of London, I have forwarded to the Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool the sum of £40, begging the acceptance of this our mite as a fraction of the deep sympathy we feel for your sad bereavement and that of your helpless family. We are aware no words of ours can soften your sorrow or soothe your afflicted soul, but it may, perhaps, at some future day, be consoling, when manhood dawns on the offspring of your late husband, to know that we are a few of the many who believe that Capt. Rogers was no murderer, and that such a foul stain can never attach to any of his family. May God console and protect you, is the prayer of those on whose behalf I write."

The 2d of November is now the day fixed for the launch of the *Great Eastern* steamship.

Messrs. Taylor and Bright, of Hull, largely engaged in the corn trade, had failed.

The Presbytery of Belfast had adopted resolutions affirming their right to preach in the open air, but recommending that, under existing circumstances, the practice be discontinued for a time. There was consequently no street preaching on Sunday, the 27th, in Belfast, and the day passed in quietness.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* gives the following dubious "bottle story:"—"A letter from Nantes of the 25th inst, says that a bottle had just been washed ashore containing a paper on which are a few English words in pencil, dated April, 1857, written by Captain Smith, and announcing that the transatlantic steam packet *Pacific*, commandad by him, was in imminent danger of sinking with all hands." It will be observed that neither name nor date corresponds with those connected with the loss of the Collins steamer *Pacific*.

The raising of the Camp at Chalons was fixed for the 5th of October.

Prince NAPOLEON was about to start on a tour in the East, and it was supposed that he would [illegible] of the Isthmus of Suez.

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has decreed the seizure and entire suppression of the *Mysteries du Peuple*, by EUGENE SUE, a serial commenced in 1849, and sentenced Baron DE LA CHAS[illegible], the assignee of the copyright, to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The publisher and printer are likewise sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

The decree forbidding the export of Corn and facilitating its importation, had been extended to the 30th of September, 1858.

The Empress EUGENIE arrived in Paris on the 28th, for the purpose, it was rumored, of proceeding at once to Stuttgardt, but the rumor appears to have been false.

The war-steamer *Pregent* had been ordered to proceed forthwith to Pondicherry, with troops for that place.

Mlle. RACHEL was believed to be in a dying state. Her family had, by telegraph, been summoned to her side.

Corn had experienced a further decline in Paris, and the manufacturers of that city were very actively employed.

Accounts from the wine-growing districts continue to be favorable.

The 3 per cents. closed on the 29th in Paris, at 68.15c.

The Madrid papers state that several Republican proclamations had been seized there, together with a copy of instructions for new members who might join the Republican secret societies. Some arrests had been made.

It is stated that BRAVO MURILLO and General O'DONNELL are likely to soon supersede the Narvaez Cabinet.

The permission to import breadstuffs into Spain free of duty had been extended to the 30th of June, 1858.

The Queen had approved the convention agreed to with France and England relative to literary copyright.

The Naples correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Austrian Cabinet has informed M. CARAFA, the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Russia in order to enlighten the Czar about the affairs of Italy.

Rumors were current that Count BUOL would soon retire from the Foreign Department in the Austrian Cabinet, although it was asserted that the only reason for the rumor was the ill health of the Minister.

Cabinet Councils were being frequently held in regard to the financial embarrassments of the country.

A Vienna letter of the 26th says that Baron BOURQUENAY, in the name of Count CAVOUR, had offered to the Austrian Cabinet certain concessions which Sardinia is ready to make if Austria should consent to renew its diplomatic relations with the Court of Turin. The conciliatory move of the Piedmontese Ministry will, says the letter, be met half-way by the Cabinet of Vienna.

The King of Saxony came near losing his life at a review, having been thrown from his horse while the animal was going at full speed. The consequences, however, were not serious.

A letter from Constantinople says that the three Russian war screw-steamers previously reported as waiting for a firman to pass through the Dardanelles, had entered the Black Sea; that they were either wholly built or, at least, fitted with their machinery in America; and that they are all that can be desired, especially in their sailing qualities. The same letter says that as far as steam-power is concerned, the Russian fleet in the Euxine is actually stronger than it was before the last war.

The remaining members of the Polish Legion in Constantinople, about 400, had offered their services to India to the British Ambassador.

The latest dispatches report a much better understanding between the Russian Commissioner and the British and Austrian Commissioners in the Danubian Principalities.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The expected fall of Delhi--Conflicting reports of General Havelock's operations--Alarm for Lucknow--The Garrison Still Safe--Fresh Mutinies--Defeat of the mutineers at Arrah--Report of the Death of Nena Sahib repeated--Rising in Bengal.

Telegraphic dispatches in anticipation of the overland mail had been received in England, and the mail itself would probably arrive on the day the *Atlantic* sailed.

The dates are Calcutta, August 23, and Bombay the 31st.

From Delhi the intelligence comes down to August 12th, at which time the city was still in the hands of the insurgents. A good deal of skirmishing had taken place, the rebels being invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British. General NICHOLSON arrived before Delhi on the 8th of August, in advance of his force, which was expected between the 13th and 15th, when the number of the besiegers would amount to about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements were looked for early in September, increasing the army to 15,000. It was expected that the assault would take place on the 20th of August.

The accounts in regard to General HAVELOCK, and the position of affairs at Cawnpore, are conflicting. According to one statement, the General after marching a second time towards Lucknow, and defeating the enemy in two engagements, found the rebels, to the number of 50,000 strongly entrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back upon Cawnpore, where, reduced to only 900 followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents. *Per contra*, the Trieste correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs that Gen. NEILL had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that General HAVELOCK had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison at which place had been in a most precarious position.

Agra dates are to the 11th. All in the fort were well and amply provided with provisions, but the force was very weak and calling urgently for relief. The whole christian population was within the fort.

Bittoor was reoccupied by 4,000 mutineers, but, on the 16th August, HAVELOCK attacked and carried the position.

The most loyal spirit prevailed not only among the Sikh soldiers, but the population of the Punjab generally.

From most of the native States in Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instances disaffection had broken out.

The rebels at Arrah had been defeated by Major EYRE.

The Mohurrum holiday, as to which great fears were felt, had passed off quietly.

A few more mutinies amongst the troops of the Bombay Presidency are reported, but they had been generally easily suppressed. Several suspected regiments had been disarmed.

It is reported that GOOLAH SING died at Cashmere on the 2d of August.

Lord ELGIN had made over the Shannon and the Pearl to the Indian Government, and was about to return to China in a chartered steamer.

General LLOYD had been suspended, and was to be brought to trial.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Belgium.

The Paris *Pays* contains a rumor that serious dissensions existed between Lord CANNING, the Governor-General, and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord ELGIN had sided with the latter, who was also supported by the voice of public opinion.

The report of HAVELOCK having reached Lucknow was received with doubt, and his position was regarded as a precarious one.

An officer reports that he saw the end of NENA SAHIB and his family, who took to a boat on the Ganges, and were swamped.

At Calcutta the markets were unchanged. Government securities had again fallen. Freights had declined.

Exchange 2s. 2⅛d.@2s. 2⅜d. Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 1⅞d.

The unprotected state of the island of Mauritius, owing to the troops having left for India, attracted attention, and a French journal had started a recommendation that it should be garrisoned by French troops as long as the war in India lasts.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris to the London *Post*, dated Sept. 29, says:

"A French telegraph from Marseilles, dated to-day, says that private letters from Calcutta state that the population is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. The merchandise from the interior no longer reaches Calcutta, and the imports are accumulating in the dépôts. Buyers are not to be found. Money is disappearing, and the paper of the East India Company is at 25 per cent. discount.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

The main points of interest in the news from India are the fact that General NICHOLSON was within a day's march of Delhi, with large reinforcements, and that General HAVELOCK, upon whose success or failure hangs the lives of all those Europeans whose hearts beat fearfully behind the frowning walls of Lucknow, had been obliged to beat a second retreat towards Cawnpore, while that great villain, NENA SAHIB, was doubtless at Lucknow, and may wreak his unsatiated vengeance upon the women and children as before. There has been a new mutiny in the Punjab, a new disarming in the Bengal Presidency, and also of Madras cavalry, in consequence of the refusal to proceed to Bombay.

Lord ELGIN'S return to Canton is an augury that his services would be of more value in China, and this fact has caused the very sudden departure of that distinguished diplomatist.

Many other facts are important, such as the decease of MAHRAJAH GOOLAH, Singh of the Province of Cashmere.

The fact that Gen. HAVELOCK has been obliged to retire a second time on the 4th of August for reinforcements, and the fearful intelligence conveyed in the words that "great anxiety is felt for Lucknow, where 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded, by the rebels under NENA SAIB," caused a gloom to be spread over the city upon its being known, and, as I predicted in my last, this news is even more gloomy though no outbreaks, no massacres have come to the knowledge of the public by this mail, yet the fearful state that now *we know* is the case in India and the uncertain fate of those whose death would cause thousands of families in England to mourn deeply, and the whole civilized world to sympathize with, was enough to sadden every brow. It is feared that the news to be received by the next mail will be more appalling than any we have yet heard.

The fresh mutinies and disarmaments are most discouraging, for they show that the native troops in the Punjab and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies may be disaffected.

The 26th Native Infantry mutinied at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and murdered their commanding officer. The 12th Bombay Native Infantry have been disarmed at Nusserabad, and this place, which is in the Bombay Territory, is where the 15th and 30th Bengal Sepoys mutinied. They were replaced, probably, by this very Bombay regiment which now proves disloyal. Then the 8th Madras Cavalry, refusing to proceed to Bengal, and their being disarmed in consequence, is a very serious and grave statement. At the departure of the last mail, the whole of the European inhabitants were in a state of the highest alarm, because these troops, when under marching orders, refused to depart unless they were paid double their ordinary contingent sum, and they declared they would not move without it. This, I have from the best authority, was the cause, though the public in England as yet are not informed of it.

There has been a serious rupture between Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Lord CANNING, and it is reported that the Governor-General will return to England. One of the opposition papers closes a long article upon the mismanagement of Indian affairs by the East India Company and Lord CANNING:

"The late Postmaster-General has finished his task; let him come home and receive his wages."

Lord ELGIN, in the above dispute, is reported to have taken decidedly the part of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The facts that Admiral SEYMOUR had declared the complete blockade of the river and port of Canton, and that Captain PELL had started from Calcutta up the Ganges for Allahabad with 400 seamen and ten 68-pounders in steamers, towing flats, on the 18th August, are stirring items of news that the war in China and India will now be pursued with the utmost vigor.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

RETIREMENT ON CAWNPORE—BATTLE AT BITTOOR—LUCKNOW SAFE—CRITICAL POSITION OF HAVELOCK'S FORCES.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign-office from the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, Sept. 29, 2:10 A. M.:

From Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1857.

FROM G. F. EDMONDSTONE, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE HONORABLE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Gen. HAVELOCK, after pushing on half-way to Lucknow, and defeating the insurgents two or three times in the Oude province, was compelled, by the weakness of his force, reduced by exposure, fatigue, sickness, and constant fighting to withdraw to Mungutwar, six miles from the Ganges, and ultimately, on the 13th August, to recross with all his force to Cawnpore, where he now is; Bittoor having been meanwhile reoccupied by mutineers from Saugor and others, numbering about 4,000, with five guns. Gen. HAVELOCK attacked it on the 16th, and carried the position, capturing two guns. His force is reduced to 900 men, who are worn out with fatigue and need repose, and he considers that to advance on Lucknow, until reinforced, would be to court annihilation.

Adequate reinforcements, it is feared, cannot reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time. Her Majesty's 5th and 60th (90th) China troops having been moreover here detained below, in consequence of the disturbances in Beshar (Bahar.)

No news later than 22d ult. from Lucknow, but by more recent native accounts the garrison were holding out well, and it is believed that they have managed to lay in additional provisions.

General HAVELOCK expects to be attacked simultaneously by the Muds (Oude) insurgents from the left bank of the river, as well as from the side of Futtehpore, where boats were collecting, and from the direction of Callpee, where (the) Gwalior mutineers, strong in artillery, threatened to cross, and form a junction with the Oude rebels. A steamer has been sent down by the General to destroy the boats at Futtehpore, but his force is too weak to oppose the passage of the Wumna, (Jumna,) at Callpee. The Oude people are making aggressions on our villages to the north of the Ganges, and it is feared that communication between Allahabad and Benares may be interrupted.

DELHI.

Delhi is still in the hands of the insurgents.

Our accounts extend to the 8th of August.

There appears to have been severe fighting on the 30th of July. The 1st and 2d instant, when the enemy, reinforced by the troops from Neemuch, attempted to carry our position, they were repulsed as usual; their loss is said to have exceeded 3,000 men, including 900 of the Neemuch force, who did not return to the city after the failure on the 1st, and they are reported to be really dispirited. On the 8th their powder manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell, and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre.

They have been for some time short of English powder and of fuses, and the supply of gun caps is said to be failing; they daily manufacture powder of inferior quality. The Kumagn (Kumaon) Battalion of Goorkhas reached Delhi with treasures, ammunition, and stores, on the 1st, and a reinforcement of 1,300 Europeans and 3,000 Punjabees, from the Punjab, was expected to arrive on the 15th. Retrograde movement is now not thought of, though at one time it was talked of. No fighting since the 2d inst.

AGRA.

News from Agra received up to the 11th inst. All well in the fort and plenty of provisions. Garrison consists of 3d European Regiment and a European battery, both very weak. The whole Christian population is within the fort. Relief from the eastward urgently called for. There is a want of funds.

Allyghur occupied by an agent of the King of Delhi. Goruckpore has been abandoned by the civil officers, with the whole of the Goorka force. They were ordered on the 11th to hold both Goruckpore and Azimghur if possible, otherwise to bring the whole force to Azimghur and hold it, instead of moving on Allahabad, as they intended.

NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Colonel DURAND, the officiating agent, was last heard of on the 3d inst, HOLKAR is believed to be quite loyal, though appearances were against him. Of SCINDIA we have no trustworthy information; it is certain that he has taken the Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent into his pay, but with what purpose we do not yet know. At Chore, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mohommedan standard. AMJCHRA RAJAH revolted, and took possession of Mehidpore; he has been partially coerced by HOLKAR.

The chief of Jhabooa has behaved well in protecting Captain HUTCHINSON, the Bheel agent, and the other Europeans. He has been thanked. The Rajah of Rewah is thoroughly true, and is aiding us in every way.

The Punnah chief and others of Bundlecund are believed to be loyal. The conduct of the Jeypore and Bhurtpore Sirdars is reported by the Lieutenant-Governor to have been very questionable. All the other native States in Rajpootana were all right, and Ajmere quiet on the 31st ult.

BENGAL AND BEHAR.

Major EYRE, with three guns and about 150 Europeans, defeated the rebels under KOVER SING on the 12th inst., and relieved the Europeans, who had been for some days besieged in a small house at Arrah, and with the aid of 50 Sikhs had gallantly defended themselves. KOVER SING had fled over the hill towards Rohtas. On the 19th he was at Akburtore Eteas Rohasgurh. His brother, AMUR SING, was in the hills flanking the grand trunk road, and in its neighborhood there is insecurity consequently; all quiet, however, between Benares and Sherghotty. Seven lacs of treasure at Gya have been brought into Calcutta by the Collector, Mr. ALONZO MONEY, with the aid of a few Europeans and about 100 Sikh soldiers.

The stations of Chupra, Chumparun and Mozufferpore, which the civil officers had abandoned by order of Mr. TAYLOR, the Commissioner, have been reoccupied, and tranquillity may soon be restored. Since the last mail left, the 5th Irregular Cavalry, in the Santhal district, are *en route* to Arrah; it is known where they now are. A party of the Dinapore mutineers has been heard of about eighteen miles southwest of Mirzapore, as making for the Jumna, somewhere about Callpee, with the intention, probably, of joining the Gwalior mutineers, and ultimately the Oude insurgents.

Some Rewah troops—750 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four guns—had been detached by political agent to intercept them if possible, either at the Sohages Ghut of the Jonse or at Sorce. In the direction of Allahabad, the Kuttra Pass was defended, and is hoped that by one force or the other they may be attacked and dispersed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, Sept. 29, 2:45 A. M.:

DELHI.

The mutineers made great preparations for an attack on the 31st of July, the eve of the Bukree Eed festival, but nothing occurred beyond some desultory skirmishing. On the evening of Aug. 1 they attacked the right of the British position, and maintained the contest through the night, and up to the afternoon of Aug. 2. Our loss was very slight—10 killed and 36 wounded—the men being kept well under cover. Capt. FRAVERS (E. J. TRAVERS,) 32d Native Infantry, serving with Lokos (Goorka) Rifles, was killed.

On the 6th of August the enemy's cavalry, supported by artillery, attacked the Metcalfe House picket, but not in any force. Lieut. BROWN, 33d Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon battalion, was killed; Lieut. VENION, artillery, and Lieut. TEMPLE, Kumaon battalion, wounded.

On the 7th of August, skirmishing, with cannonades at intervals. A powder magazine of the enemy exploded this day, with a loss, it is rumored, of 500 lives.

On the 8th of August, a battery, constructed by the mutineers to enfilade our guns, was destroyed. Skirmishing was kept up for during that and the next three days. Our troops suffered very little.

On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere Gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier SHOWERS, and, after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24-pounder howitzer, two seven and one six-pounder. Our loss was severe, 112 killed and wounded. Among the wounded were the following officers, Lieutenant Sheradff, 2d Fusiliers, dangerously; Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, severely; Lieutenant Lindsay, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Mansell, Engineers; Captain Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Jones, 78th N. I., slightly.

Brigadier-General NICHOLSON arrived in camp on the 8th of August, in advance of his force. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements, it is computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It is generally expected that the assault on the city will take place on the 20th August.

The King is reported to be sending his Zenana to Rhotuck.

AGRA.

All well at Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow. The greatest anxiety is felt regarding Lucknow. General HAVELOCK, after crossing the Ganges, defeated the enemy at Oonor on the 30th of July. On the 31st he attacked the enemy in a very strong position in the town of Busserat Gunje, and again defeated them with great slaughter, and took all their guns. His own loss was 88 killed and wounded. He then retired on the Ganges, his small force being burdened with sick and wounded, and with the captured artillery. On the 5th of August he again advanced towards Lucknow, and gained two more victories, on the 5th and on the 12th. He then found the enemy strongly entrenched in their positions, and numbering 50,000 men. Finding it impossible to cut his way to Lucknow, in the face of such a force, General HAVELOCK was compelled to retire to Cawnpore and to wait for reinforcements. In the meantime the position of the gallant garrison of Lucknow is most precarious. Major BANKS, who has acted as Commissioner since Sir H. LAWRENCE'S death, has fallen; but the date of this melancholy occurrence is not stated.

The facts above stated are drawn from newspapers and private letters, but they are believed to be substantially correct. No official account has yet been published.

BENGAL.

A party of the Berapore (Dinapore) mutineers has besieged Arrah, and a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, advancing to relieve that place, was drawn into an ambuscade, and suffered very severely. Arrah has been relieved by a force under Major EYRE.

PUNJAB.

The 26th Regiment, which mutinied at Meeat Meer, (Meean Meer, Lahore,) has been almost entirely destroyed. All remains quiet in the Punjab and at Sutby (Sutlej) States up to August 14. General CORTLAND has possession of Handi (Hansi) and Hissar. His Highness MAHARJAH GHOLAB SINGH died on the 2d of August.

In Ajpoutara (Rajpootana) States, Nusserabad, it had been found necessary to disarm 105 of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, they having refused to obey their commanding officers on the occasion of a drunken trooper of the Lancers raising an alarm that the European troops were about to murder them. A Court of Inquiry is now investigating this affair.

NEEMUCH.

There has been a disturbance at this place, of which the particulars are not fully known. Twenty-one troopers of the 2d Light Cavalry have deserted.

ABOOH.

The detachment of the Joudpore Legion, 50 men, at this place, have mutinied, and are supposed to have joined the Thakoor of Rowa, an outlawed chief, who is plundering villages and stealing cattle in the Seroi country Mhow, and the Bhopol contingent has mutinied at Sehgre.

Colonel BURARD (DURAND) reports the whole of Western Mahwa to be in a very disturbed state, and that a large body of men are collected at Mundisore.

GUZERAT.

With the exception of symptoms of disloyalty, immediately suppressed, the territory of the Rajah of Mundisore, tranquillity has been preserved in Guzerat.

KHOLAPORE.

The mutiny in the 26th Regiment has been suppressed; 30 of the mutineers have been executed; others are undergoing their trial.

The head-quarters of the regiment at Kholapore and the detachment at Rutnagherry, have been disarmed. The detachment of European troops thrown into Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Dasnear, and Sawunt Whasree, have preserved tranquility in these districts.

At Belgaum three men have been executed for treasonable practices, one of them a Sepoy in the 29th N. I.

In Bombay itself, the Mohurrum has passed off quietly.

MADRAS.

The 8th Madras Light Cavalry has been disarmed, for refusing to proceed to Bengal.

HYDERABAD.

All quiet at Hyderabad up to August 3. Some apprehensions were entertained that the Chameasee Rajah of Sherapore was meditating rebellion, but arrangements have been made for crushing him. (Signed) H. A. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, August 31, 1857. RAVEN.

REVIEW OF THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Sept. 29.

The particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a dispatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and, we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters, in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory or a miraculous relief, a timely panic in the foe or an unhoped-for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything everywhere is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chances to be always in our favor. It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. *The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed.* We have had to retreat, to surrender points which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single month of September,—let us tide over those thirty days, and there is small cause of fear. But it is terrible to think what may happen in that interval,—how much that can only be recovered at a fearful cost,—how much that is absolutely irremediable. Such is the distance that we are now almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.

It is much to be feared that General HAVELOCK has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of so many valuable lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in less than ten days or a fortnight—that is, in effect, till the beginning of September, the mismanaged affairs of Dinapore and Arrah having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 90th, that were otherwise going up the river. Instead of advancing, and making good his progress, General HAVELOCK was seriously threatened even at Cawnpore. He expected to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insurgents on the north, and from Futteypore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee. It is almost a novelty in this war to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transport of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innumerable gunboats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tributaries, as a steamboat adapted for the purposes of war. No doubt the navigation of these rivers, supplied by mountain torrents, flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundations and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and September there is at least depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men. Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the ships-of-the-line now lying in ordinary at half-a-dozen harbors and estuaries for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down in the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears there is one such steamer at the command of General HAVELOCK, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futteypore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as WHEELER had been before him, and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places.

But it is the general condition of the country, the questionable spirit, the conspiracies, the threatening demonstrations, and the doubtful allegiance, that impart the most anxious features to this intelligence. In the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and in the neighboring States, it is evident that every native, high and low, is considering for himself, not what he ought to do, or which side he wishes to see prosper, but what he must do with a view to his own interest and even preservation. We must remember, in common justice to these people, that we cannot expect a devotion unto death from any Indian in behalf of foreign intruders, different in race and religion, and not less in disposition and manner. We may be respected, and even loved, by those immediately about us, but the range of personal influence must be very small, and all the social prejudices and political traditions are dead against us. We cannot, therefore, be either surprised or very indignant to hear of friendly Princes here and there taking steps that leave it doubtful to us, as it may possibly be to themselves, what line they mean to take. It is only wonderful that so many stand by us. Among the changes to be obsereed in the latest intelligence is the abandonment of Goruckpore. In the previous report a considerable force of Ghoorkas from Nepaul had arrived there, and more were expected, on their way to join HAVELOCK. It is stated that they were desired to occupy both Goruckpore and Azimghur, if possible, but, if not, to abandon the former. This they have done, and it was certainly necessary, if they were to advance with a sufficient force to be useful further on. The Dinapore mutineers were last heard of making for the Jumna, near Calpee, with the evident intention of swelling the numbers against HAVELOCK. Some native troops—infantry, cavalry, and guns—had been sent against them by the political agent, but with what hope of success it would be hard to conjecture. Various portions of the Grand Trunk Road are described as insecure, and, though there may be nothing to prevent the passage of British troops, it may be necessary to detain them, and so add day upon day to the terrible task, possibly the sufferings of our people besieged in Lucknow and Agra.

Delhi itself is now the bright spot in the prospect. There is no longer any talk of a retreat. It was expected that on the 15th of August our whole force there would amount to 11,000, and early in September to 15,000. There was even talk of trying an assault on the 20th ult.; and one account says that we had actually invested the city, and cut off its communications. There had been more sorties repulsed, with fearful loss to the mutineers, and at some cost to ourselves. In the city they were disheartened and divided. Their magazines had been blown up, and 500 artificers destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. They were in want of percussion caps, fuses, and other stores. The King, it was said, had sent off his Zenana. The mutineers, compelled to fight us on their arrival, and even forced to prolong the conflict by the closing of the gates behind them, have to some extent availed themselves of the opportunity to make off and consult safety or pleasure elsewhere. Meanwhile we had been receiving from the Punjab, besides large reinforcements of Europeans and Punjabees, treasure, ammunition and stores. It must, however, be said that though we seem to command the country towards the Northwest, the mutineers were established at Allyghur in the name of the King of Delhi. It is quite evident that, with the exception of half-a-dozen places, throughout the whole region from Benares to the Punjab we must be considered to have taken the field, and to be, *in fact, engaged in the task of reconquering India.* When this is the work to be done, it is some encouragement to those engaged in it to find their services recognized and rewarded with some enduring mark of favor. We have great pleasure in observing that HAVELOCK, who may or may not live to receive a quarter's payment of his £100 a year good service pension, has now the rank of Major-General, which he may, indeed, never hear of, and certainly will not, if his career is as brief as that of his brother commanders in India, but which will at least be recorded, and remain, after his death, a consolation to his family and his friends.

THE VERY LATEST INDIA NEWS.

From the London Herald (2d Edition) Sept. 30.

Bombay letters have arrived.

The Bombay *Times* of Aug. 31 does nor mention the arrival of Gen. HAVELOCK at Lucknow. The principal features contained in the papers have been previously published. The Bombay *Times* considers that the intelligence is certainly of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo, dated Aug. 11, in the *Poona Observer*, mentions that the King of Delhi offered to make terms with us on condition that 36 lacs of rupees annually, instead of 15, as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. He was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender could be accepted.

A Meerut letter, of the 10th of August, mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. About 500 were seen crossing the Ganges at Gurmuchtesurghat, five days previously, and 250 more were at Hauper, making for Rohilcund—all unarmed. The bridge of boats at Delhi is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

The Punjab is tranquil. The organization of Sikh regiments for Delhi is rapidly progressing.

The mutineers at Meanmeer had been cut up. No sympathy was shown to the rebels by the inhabitants of the Province.

The King's magazine at Jodhpore was struck by lightning; 900 persons were killed, and property valued at £1,000,000 sterling destroyed.

The whole province of Bengal seems to be in a state of alarm.

The civilians at Gejah retreated to Patna, leaving the treasury in charge of a Company of the 64th Regiment, which it is feared is in danger.

The 8th native Infantry at Hazareebagh mutinied on the 30th June, and liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagoda, but there is every reason to believe that Major OAKES was killed.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

There had been symptoms of disaffection in the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, forming part of the Rajahpootana field force. They refused to give up a mutinous trooper, and formed a square around him. He then fired at Brigadier MOLAN, when three or four of the European Horse Artillery dashed into the square and cut him down. A portion of the Infantry were disarmed.

The mutiny at Kolapoor was promptly suppressed, but Lieutenants NORRIS and HEATHFIELD, and Ensign STUBBS, got astray and were murdered.

The *Times* Bombay correspondent says, that, "taking into consideration all that has occurred in the way of disaffection throughout the Presidency, whether in Rajahpootana or in the Southern Mahratta Country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army is slowly, but surely, giving way, under strong temptations. Let Delhi fall pretty quickly and we are safe; but let there be a check or a disaster there or elsewhere, or even much delay, and I fear we (the Presidency generally) shall see troublesome times."

CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong are to Aug. 8, and Shanghae, July 30.

A declaration of the blockade of Canton River was issued by Admiral SEYMOUR on the 4th of August.

Two vessels had arrived at Hong Kong with about 500 gunners, who were to be dispatched to Calcutta.

Sterling Exchange at Hong Kong 5s. At Shanghae a large business had been done in imports. Prices of tea had advanced both there and at Amoy. Silk was firm. Exchange 6s. 10d.@7s.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors at Stuttgart.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.

STUTTGART, Friday, Sept. 24, 1857.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Feuerbach station of the railway which had brought him from Darmstadt. He was attended by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, but not accompanied by the Empress. He was, however, very nearly having the Princess MATHILDE, the cousin of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, to share the special train which brought him hither; but it would seem that she did not arrive so punctually as was expected at the frontier station, and therefore the Emperor's train came on without her, and another train has been dispatched to fetch her. The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Princess went out to Bruchsal, the last station on this side of the Baden frontier, to receive the Emperor, and the King was in waiting to receive him at the Feuerbach station, and had been waiting a good hour when he arrived. The King, who is now 76 years of age and a great lover of simplicity, sat quietly all that time with his own Adjutant in an open barouche, surrounded by and exposed to the notice of the sight-loving crowd that had collected to see the Emperor, the only special attention shown to Royalty on this occasion being the precaution of watering the road where his carriage would have to stand. There was no gaping at him, no mobbing, and no hurrahing, only hats taken off.

The Crown Prince and Princess on their arrival with the Emperor drove off promptly in their carriage, which with several others were in waiting for the Emperor's immediate suite, as they had to prepare for the reception of their Imperial brother and brother-in-law at their villa in the neighborhood of Stuttgart, known under the name of the Crown Prince's Villa. After a few minutes of greeting and compliments the King conducted the Emperor to his own private carriage, and, on the latter's motioning him to take precedence, at once mounted before his younger relative, who, however, sat at the King's right hand. The Emperor wore on this occasion his Russian uniform, with the well-known frightful turban-shaped fur cap with the red band of the Saxon Order of the Crown, and looked hot, tired, out of humor, and out of health. In face, at least, he has rapidly grown old since he mounted the throne, and his present looks give some strength to the unsatisfactory reports that are current of the state of his health and his habits of life. He will remain the guest of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and of his sister the Grand Duchess OLGA during the whole term of his stay. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the other hand, who is expected to arrive to-morrow, will be the guest of the King, and will stay with him in the new palace. Each Emperor will dine *en famille* with his host and his immediate circle, and in the evening the King will take his guests with him to an evening entertainment to be given by the Crown Prince to the two Emperors, their very limited and select suites, and the members of the Royal Family of Wurtemberg.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

STUTTGART, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

The Emperor of Russia was received yesterday as one of the family at an insignificant railway station outside of the town, without any guard of honor or any fuss of any sort being made with him, the King's private carriage even being used on the occasion; but the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON has been received to-day at the terminus here in the town with all possible state and ceremony. Not only was the main station kept strictly reserved for the members of the Court, but also the street leading from the station to the Palace was lined with infantry and Lancers; this latter regiment, very singularly, however, displayed at its head an Imperial eagle with the N, being a standard it took from the troops under the command of the uncle in 1815, and was now paraded so judiciously before the eyes of the nephew in 1857. An eye-witness of the interesting ceremony that took place at the terminus enable me to inform your readers and future historians of the important fact that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, on alighting from the railway carriage, twice embraced the King of Wurtemberg, who was waiting to receive him. This, doubtless, formed part of the F[illegible] programme of the ceremonies, but it ce[illegible] would not have been introduced of his own [illegible] by the King, who is an extremely cold, re[illegible] undemonstrative person. On this occa[illegible] the members of the Royal family were [illegible] *grande tenue*, with state carriages and serv[illegible] gala liveries, but, unfortunately, as the ca[illegible] were not open, probably on account of the [illegible]ing heat and the dust, the carriages and the [illegible]vants were all that the patient public got [illegible] after two hours' waiting.

THE MEETING.

STUTTGART, Sunday, Sept. 26, [illegible]

My narrative of yesterday put you in pos[illegible] only of the outline of the meeting of the tw[illegible] perors; to-day I can fill in that outline with [illegible] particulars, which, if not of highly ex[illegible] interest, have at least the merit of bein[illegible] thentic.

Immediately after the King had conducte[illegible] Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON to his own palace [illegible] introduced him to the Queen and the rest [illegible] Royal family, he presented to the Emperor [illegible] members of the household and the Court officials. The Emperor bestowed on each a few affable words, as far as this was possible where the greater number of the persons addressed was totally unknown to him, and the household then withdrew into the side-rooms and corridors, while the King and the Emperor on their part retired "*dans leurs intérieurs.*" Almost immediately afterwards, and while the retinue of the French Emperor was improving its acquaintance with the members of the Wurtemberg household, the folding doors near where they were standing were thrown open, and the Emperor of Russia was announced as close at hand. The Emperor, LOUIS NAPOLEON, immediately on bing informed of the vicinity of the Emperor ALEXANDER, left his apartment in all haste, and met the Emperor ALEXANDER just as he had advanced but a few steps in the room. They shook hands very cordially, and their countenances were made to express the greatest gratification at their meeting, and they thus withdrew into a private room, remote from eyes profane. When they parted, after this first and not very lengthen[illegible] terview, the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, [illegible] the moment of his hastening to meet the E[illegible] ALEXANDER still wore the red riband of the [illegible] temberg Order of the Crown, was observed t[illegible] on the blue band of the Russian Order of S[illegible] drew. From the above you will perceive [illegible] however much thought and calculation have [illegible] bestowed upon this meeting, the actual c[illegible] and grasp of the hand, the very act of me[illegible] took place under very different circumstance[illegible] doubtless had been reckoned on.

Having given you the above, which, thou[illegible] authentic account, is not very [illegible] I will report to you what "perfectly [illegible] sons" relate to each other and [illegible] having taken place at the Pala[illegible] bles, it is a good deal more amusing than [illegible] tory. It was carefully arranged in the Pal[illegible] must know, that the King was to occupy [illegible] room adjoining the apartments of the French [illegible] peror, and it was into the next room to the King's, on the other side, that the Emperor ALEXANDER was shown on occasion of this his visit. On a signal given by the King the doors were opened on each side, and the two Emperors, without according to each other a moment, or an inch of precedence, advanced into the middle of the room and made each other's acquaintance in the King's presence. From an equally excellent authority, which is the source of all modern history, viz., *soi-distant* "well-informed persons," I have learned the real and true reason why the two Emperors have agreed to meet at this court rather than any other; it is because the King is very deaf, and so would be unable to catch all they might say in his presence. If this were really meant for a joke, it would not be so bad.

To return, however, to the region of simple history. At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, soon after dinner was over, the Emperor ALEXANDER left the Royal Palace, and repaired with the Crown Prince and Princess to their villa at Berg. They were soon followed by the Queen and Princesses of Wurtemberg and the Queen of the Netherlands. At about 10 o'clock the King joined the party with the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON. There were present at this party not only the members of the Royal family, their Imperial guests and respective suites, but also the Wurtemberg Ministers of State, the highest military officers, and the Corps Diplomatique. It is almost unnecessary for me to add the following, which has been communicated to me as authentic, since any one can imagine it for himself without any such help, viz: that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON conversed several times in the course of the evening with the Emperor ALEXANDER, and was evidently *empressé* in his manner both towards him and the Russian Diplomatists who were in attendance on the Emperor.

The proceedings of these august personages this morning, however, offer a marked contrast to the splendid and elegant festivities of last night. The Emperor of Russia and his party went boar hunting. The Prince of Weimar drove out first in an appropriate hunting costume, and the Emperor of Russia, though in plain clothes, was conveyed to the scene of action in a royal carriage and four, but the other Princes of the party indulged in the most unmitigated mufti, and intrusted their serene selves to every imaginable diversity of dog-cart and drag that even Epsom races witnessed. Of the result of their sport I cannot give you any details; I only know that they seemed in very good spirits as they drove to the meet. The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON in the meantime was visiting, accompanied by the King, His Majesty's private studs at Weil, Sch[illegible] hausen, and Klein Hohenheim, establishments [illegible] which none but horses of pure American [illegible] are reared. The breeding of horses, from w[illegible] it is believed on good archæological gro[illegible] that Stuttgart formerly received its name, [illegible] which in modern times was totally neglected [illegible] has been revived by the present King [illegible] signal success. Not only do all the royal t[illegible] consist of beautiful well-matched full-blood [illegible] bians, but also the cavalry horses are superi[illegible] any animals I have ever seen in the ranks; [illegible] is hardly a horse in the Lancers Regiment, w[illegible] has been doing duty at the Palace the last [illegible] days, that an English gentleman might not [illegible] proud to ride in Rotten Row. The same e[illegible]lence is noticeable throughout the country [illegible] gards both horses and oxen, the whole of w[illegible] improvement of the breed is the result of the [illegible] ent King's untiring exertions, who, for his vari[illegible] merits in the promotion of agriculture and ca[illegible] breeding, has been more than once dubbed by the united agriculturists of Germany, the "King of the farming interest." From these particulars, it will be evident to you how great an interest the King must have taken in showing these establishments, and what an excellent choice of means the Emperor in going through these inspections has made, if his object was even no better than that of giving his host pleasure.

The dinner party at the Royal Palace to-day has, as I am told, included nearly all the distinguished persons who constituted the evening party of yesterday at the Crown Prince's villa, but no details connected with it have as yet reached my knowledge. Immediately after the dinner the more immediate *entourage* of the King and the two Emperors drove out to Wilhelma, an elaborately decorated summer residence of the King, built in the Moorish style, and containing not only some splendid hot-houses for palms and tropical plants, seldom shown to any stranger, but also a small collection of pictures of a style seldom found in galleries, and which, as being a peculiar weakness of the King's, are never shown to any stranger. This most elegant residence, a mixture of the Alhambra and Chatsworth on a smaller scale, was this evening illuminated most brilliantly both inside and out, and it was while the whole party was here that the Empress of Russia joined them, having for that purpose quitted the railway at Feuerbach, where the Emperor stopped two days back. The Empress was received there only by a few ladies of the Court and a gentleman of the Crown Prince's household; the make-believe of the affair being, that she was come unexpectedly to give her husband a pleasant surprise.

The Empress of Russia had, on her trip from Darmstadt hither, as a traveling companion the Queen of Greece, who, however, did not alight at Feuerbach, but came on to the railway terminus in this town, and was thence fetched in the King's carriage to the Royal Palace. By that time the party was rapidly returning from the Wilhelma, and collecting in the apartments of the Queen of the Netherlands. The Queen of Greece had arrived at the railway station of Darmstadt to visit the Emperor and Empress of Russia while there, just as the Emperor was leaving there by railway, last Wednesday, and it would almost look as if she had put up the Empress to this frolicsome notion of surprising the Emperor while here.

The French Northern Railway Robberies.

CONVICTION OF CARPENTIER, GUERIN AND GREL-LET—ACQUITTAL OF PAROD.

The Court of Assizes was on the 25th of

September again occupied the whole day with the trial of the four men accused of the robberies and frauds connected with the Northern Railway securities. Employes of the railway were called to prove the abstraction of the shares of Baron DE ROTHSCHILD and other shareholders, the taking away of bonds, and the deficit in the accounts, and that these things were perpetrated by CARPENTIER [illegible] GRELLET; also, the breaking open of a safe [illegible] the robbery of shares by GRELLET. Other [illegible] deposed to the part which PAROD had [illegible] disposing of the stolen shares and bonds, [illegible] the arrest of that person, GRELLET and CARPENTIER in the United States.

[illegible] principal points of interest were these: A [illegible] Smith deposed that, notwithstanding the precaution which was adopted of having safes with [illegible] locks, one of the keys of which was kept [illegible] director, the late Cashier, M. ROBERT, had [illegible] keys to all the three locks of each safe, and kept them in a drawer, to which his employes could have access. The President expressed doubts that such a want of care could possibly have been manifested, but GRELLET said that the statement was perfectly true. He, however, declared, as he had done before, that it was not with any of the keys so left that he had opened the safes to take away the shares. One of the police officers, who was sent to the United States in pursuit of the men, said that PAROD had confessed that forgery had been committed, but that prisoner energetically denied that he had done so. GUERIN defended himself with some plausibility, and amongst other things said that he had had no need to break open the safe, as he knew enough of cabinet making to be able to remove and replace the top of the safe. The young woman who had lived under the protection of CARPENTIER, named GEORGETTE ROLLET, was called to give evidence, and she appeared in a magnificent toilette. She declared that CARPENTIER had only given her 300f. or 400f. a month, but she admitted that she had been possessed at the time the robberies were discovered of 37 bonds of the Lyons Railway, of several coupons of 3 and 4½ per Cent. Rente, of a number of bank notes and bills of exchange, and of about 1,800fr. in gold; she did not state how she obtained all that property, but denied that it was from CARPENTIER. She gave her evidence with considerable impudence. The letter which CARPENTIER wrote to GRELLET on taking the flight was produced, and was as follows: "My dear friend, I am distracted! Save yourself—I take to flight!" Evidence was then given to prove the fraudulent bankruptcy of PAROD, and numerous witnesses were afterwards examined on his behalf—they gave him a good character. Letters written by GRELLET were then put in. In one he charged the late Cashier, M. ROBERT, with having committed the robberies, but he now formally declared that the accusation was false. In the others he described with much flippancy his life on board the vessel which brought him to Europe. Amongst other things he said: "It appears that my good looks greatly pleased the ladies. Decidedly I am disposed to think that I am not such a *canaille* as I imagined!...... I slept soundly, like a man without a care. I'm a happy mortal, am I not?" The Court then adjourned to the next day to hear the pleadings for the prisoners.

SEPT. 26.—At the sitting of the Court of Assizes to-day, the Public Prosecutor addressed the Jury in support of the indictment. M. LACHAUD afterwards pleaded for CARPENTIER, representing him as a victim of the passion for gold and for Stock-Exchange gambling, which characterizes the epoch. He deplored that at the early age of 25 the "fearful responsibility" of the post of cashier of a great enterprise, like the Northern Railway, had been imposed on him. He had at first only taken shares in the belief that by the use of them he might realize a large fortune, and his firm intention had been to restore them. The learned advocate passed in review all the facts regarding the prisoner, and represented them in as favorable a light as possible, and concluded by imploring the indulgence of the Jury. In the course of his speech the learned gentleman made some sharp observations on the manner in which the advocates employed by CARPENTIER in the United States had acted, and said that their "wretched subtleties" and mode of advocacy had so disgusted the prisoner that he had resolved to give himself up to the justice of his country. During all the time the counsel was speaking, CARPENTIER wept bitterly. M. DESMARETS pleaded for GRELLET, and dwelt particularly on the fact, as an extenuating circumstance in his favor, that he had made the fullest disclosures.

M. DUFAURE then addressed the Jury for PAROD, and the President having summed up the evidence, the Jury withdrew to deliberate, and in an hour a half returned into court with their verdict. PAROD was acquitted, but CARPENTIER, GUERIN and GRELLET were found guilty of theft and embezzlement, with extenuating circumstances in favor of the last two. In consequence, GRELLET was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, and GUERIN and CARPENTIER to five. Furthermore, on the demand of the Railway Company, as *partie civile*, CARPENTIER, GRELLET and PAROD although acquitted of the robbery, were ordered to restore conjointly 4,352 Northern shares, and GUERIN 1,400.

PAROD has appealed against the decision of the Court of Assizes condemning him conjointly with CARPENTIER and GRELLET to restore to the Northern Company 4,112 shares. Of the other three men concerned in the robbery, GRELLET alone has signified his intention to appeal.

The American Corvette Plymouth at Southampton.

From the London News.

There is now lying at Southampton a United States corvette, called the *Plymouth*. She is commanded by Captain DALGREN, the inventor of those enormous guns with which the American men-of-war are now armed, and which, in the opinion of some, will revolutionize naval warfare, as ships will be destroyed before they can come near each other. A pivot gun which is on board the *Plymouth* has a 11-inch bore. There are in all five large guns on board, and the object of the *Plymouth's* cruise is to enable Captain DALGREN to make some experiments in sea firing. Although the machinery for working these guns is very perfect and beautiful, yet the labor of firing such heavy ordnance is severe. There are some pretty boat howitzers on board the *Plymouth*, which are remarkable for the rapidity with which they can be fired, and the facility with which they can be used in boats, or mounted on carriages on shore. The boarding implements and small arms, such as tomahawks, swords, pistols that can be converted into carbines, short carbines that are loaded at the breech, and have the properties of the Minié rifle, are well worth inspection, all having some new and useful property. One of the curious properties of the Dalgren heavy gun is the singularly mellow sound that accompanies its discharge. The volume of sound which it causes is enormous, but the sound is not of that ringing and ear-splitting quality which usually accompanies heavy ordnance. The *Plymouth* is pierced for 22 guns. Her full complement of men is 220. Her crew, however, at present amounts to only 180 men. She is a wooden ship of enormous strength, her timbers being far heavier than those of English men-of-war.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN.—A GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED to those wishing to trade for property in the west, such as follows:

One tavern stand and ferry, and one hundred vacant lots, all being in Richland City, Richland County, and State of Wisconsin. Richland City is situated forty miles west of Madison, the capital of the State, and lying on the north bank of the Wisconsin River, and at the junction of Pine River, where the Pine River Valley Railroad will intersect the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. The hotel is a new building, one that is convenient, well finished and furnished, and in every way suited to the purpose herein mentioned. The ferry is across the Wisconsin River, and with it are suitable boats for running. This ferry contains a block of lots on the north bank, and seven acres of land, with timber for ferry uses on the south bank of said river. The lots are woll located, a portion being on business streets, and well suited for business purposes, while others are better calculated for residences. The above described property, I am desirous of exchanging for merchandise, or such property as I can remove to the South. Any person wishing to exchange will call on H. V. McCARGAR, Washington House, No. 1 Broadway

AN EXPEDITION ABOUT TO PROCEED to the Indian Ocean for the purpose of developing the mining and trading resources of an unexplored Island, rich in tin and valuable products, requires the services of a few more resolute, intelligent young men. Personal services at the point of destination is chiefly required, but those who can add to the resources of the enterprise will be preferred. For particulars send name and address during this week to PAPUA, Box No. 2,527 City Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land about 8 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of good merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. 83 Liberty-st. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble sisters, young women; the one is a first-rate cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or a first-rate laundress; can do all sorts of lady's finery in the best of style, and is capable of doing fluting. Can get the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—the one to do housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or see to children, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family; has good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.; can be seen from 9 o'clock for two days, if not engaged, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT German girl, with some years of excellent reference, to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; also, by a tidy young English girl as chambermaid; also, a highly-recommended Protestant woman for general housework. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations if possible in one family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and chambermaid; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid. Is quick with the needle; makes shirts, scolloping and children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The other does housework in a small family; makes bread; does up linen in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; both have most respectable City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 336 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOVerness and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, sisters, in a small private family; one as cook, and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse. They are well recommended, and are permitted to receive applications at the residence of their present employer, No. 9 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one does housework in a small family; makes bread, washes and irons well;—the other to do chamberwork, washing, or nurse and plain sewing; wages $6 each. They are fully competent. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women, and a girl of 14; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, she would be willing to do chamberwork and lady's fine washing or sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 5 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior baker,; is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; she has no objection to wait on a lady and travel. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; prefers to live in Brooklyn. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., few doors from 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl 13 years old, in a gentleman's family understands waiting on table and light chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 Madison-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENgage with a few private families; is willing to go out by the week or month; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 150 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing; good references from her last place. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine-lane, between Anthony and and Leonard sts. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, can take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 195 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City references can be given. Apply at No. 48 Marion st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended: would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter. No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 186 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days a her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A YOUNG LADY HAVing a sewing machine of her own would like a situation to go South; she has had one year's experience at operating; has a perfect knowledge of managing the machine and can use the gauge. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 367 10th-st.

WANTED.—LADIES AND FAMILIES, IN THE City or country, who want first-class cooks, good cooks, and to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, or general housework girls, will please call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 72 6th-av., bookstore, where superior girls are willing to work at very moderate wages.

WANTED.—FAMILIES REQUIRING EFFICIENT and reliable help, can find such by applying at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st. where none are registered but those who can produce undeniable references. Mrs. M. trusts that her unparalleled capability, exertion in selecting trusty and efficient domestics will secure her a further continuance of the patronage she has been favored with for the last eight years.

ALL RESPECTABLE UP-TOWN FAMILIES requiring experienced, faithful and reliable well-recommended servants are advised to call this day at the only up-town select female institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., 8 years established. German, French, English, Scotch, and other Protestants now on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE, TWO conductors, a time-keeper for a saw-mill, 6 men for steamers, 1 stewardess, 7 porters, a clerk for a grocery store, 2 express drivers, 4 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—AGENTS TO GET SUBSCRIBERS IN this and the adjoining cities for "Goodrich's Comprehensive Geography and History." See advertisement under the head of "New Publications." Apply, from 9 to 3 o'clock, to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 172 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, ONE who can sew well is required. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO EFFICIENT SERVANTS, ONE as chambermaid and waiter, the other as laundress: must thoroughly understand their duties; none others need apply. Apply at No. 3 East 26th-st., between 10th and 12th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, ENGLISH, Scotch or American preferred. Apply at No. 20 Washington-square, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant room, and full or partial board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house must be pleasantly located, and not more than ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address, stating full particulars, with terms, &c., C. H. S., Box No. 1,407, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen who will room together, can have pleasant rooms in a quiet, retired family. Inquire at No. 100 Hicks-st., convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family on Brooklyn Heights, in the immediate vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry, having ample accommodations, would be willing to receive one or two gentlemen (dining excepted) as boarders. Address Box No. 1,658, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

PARLORS WITH BEDROOMS ATTACHED, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 270 9th-st., convenient to a Broadway line of stages.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, on second floor, together or separately, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Also, one or two other rooms. House has every convenience, and in a delightful location. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican electors of the Fourth Assembly District will meet at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, and elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention for the same. By order of the Republican Central Committee.
J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman of Inspectors.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, to elect delegates to the Assembly Convention to meet Oct. 17, 1857. By order of Inspectors.
ANDREW CRAFT,
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
HENRY C. BOYD.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican electors of this District will meet, at No. 200 6th-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to elect seven delegates to form an Assembly Convention.
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, } Inspectors
DANIEL WILLIS, } of
JAMES DUNCAN, } Election.

THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—RECEIVing Committee for the Herndon Testimonial. Subscriptions $1. Donations not limited. Direct to the Treasurer, ISAAC BELL, JR., No. 26 West 22d-st., New-York.

The books of the Committee for the "Herndon Testimonial" will be kept open for subscriptions and donations, until Nov. 10.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:

300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
500 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
500 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
300 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
In order
TO FACILITATE SALES!
Our entire Stock of new Fall
DRESS SILKS,
MOUS. DE LAINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ROBES-A-QUILLE,
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINSS,
POPLINS and
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
Will be cleared out
AT THE LOWEST CASH AUCTION PRICES!
Sales will commence Monday, Oct. 12,
AT BOTH STORES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
Recently bought at Auction,
FOR CASH.
Also, Domestic Goods of every description,
BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINEN, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins,
AND FAMILY LINENS.
In great variety,
AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, and House-Furnishing Goods,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
New Fall Patterns,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
Laces, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
Will be sold at prices
MUCH BELOW COST!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 251 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES, 70 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

VELVET ROBES AIQUILLE.
A splendid lot, per steamer *Fulton*,
at $40; COST $60 TO IMPORT!
Also, 100 Black Velvet Flounced Robes,
at $30, worth $45,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 12.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS.
A large lot will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 12,
Much Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
500 at 50 cents..........worth 80 cents
800 at $1..........worth $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering their large and magnificent stock much below the cost of importation, viz.:
Plush Shawls at $3..........worth $5
Plush Shawls, superior, at $5..........worth $8
Stella Shawls at $7..........worth $10
Also, Broché and Wool Shawls,
in large assortment.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling the whole of their Ribbons, at
25 per cent.
UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

RICH DRY GOODS
At very greatly reduced prices.
Rich and elegant Cloaks.
Shawls in new styles.
Silks and Silk Robes.
Laces and Embroideries.
Muslin de laines, Wool Plaids.
Irish Poplins and other fashionable goods.
REDUCTION REAL.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.
Two cases Baratheas, all wool, a new and very desirable article for deep mourning. Observe:
W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction.
Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4,
formerly $3 50 to $8.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

AWFUL CRISIS.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

3,000 yards	fine French Merinos	62½ cents.
2,800 yards	fine French Merinos	75 cents.
2,500 yards	6-4 Barpoors, beautiful goods	75 cents.
5,000 yards	5-4 Paramattas	31 cents.
3,500 yards	5-4 Paramattas	44 cents.
5,000 yards	Valencias	37½ cents.
3,000 yards	Superfine all wool de Laines	37½ cents.
6,000 yards	Fine English de Laines	12½ cents.

1 case Bombazines, 7s. 8s. and 9s., a great bargain.
All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par. Observe:
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Dépôt, No. 505 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined to take advantage of the present monetary derangement, and close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate
Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to our New Store,
without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

FIFTY CASES OF NINETY INCH
HEAVY UTICA SHEETING,
EXTRA QUALITY,
at 25 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 395 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

500 PIECES OF
EXTRA HEAVY HOUSEWIFE
YARD WIDE LINENS,
at 25 cents per yard,
are now open at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.
RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal st., and 47 Howard.

Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.
J. BECK & CO. are now offering
BAJOU'S BEST KID GLOVES
AT 40 CENTS PER PAIR.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

DAMAGED FINE BLACK SILK VELVETS, Black and Colored Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Plaid Silk Poplins, Woolen Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Bed Blankets, Berth Blankets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—TO THE STOCKholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The event we have dreaded and foreshadowed to you at the two meetings held on the 23d September, and on the second instant, has at last occurred.

This Company has been forced to allow its engagements, falling due yesterday, to be protested, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of its officers, who, unaided by you, found it impossible to obtain temporary loans, although they showed that they could be reimbursed in a few days from the receipts of the Company.

It now becomes imperatively necessary that you should come promptly forward to relieve this Company, so as to prevent your valuable property from passing into other hands, at the risk of being wasted away in litigation between the parties in interest.

A promp and united effort on your part will yet avert any injurious consequences from the present unfortunate embarrassment. A very moderate amount received in cash will enable this company to resume its payments at once and the balance of the subscriptions could be made very gradual and easy, without danger to this company.

In view of the present state of things, we invite you to meet together on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular Monthly Meeting for October will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in Henry st., THIS EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Wm. B. Barber, Esq. Subject: *The Christian Ministry; Its Political Obligations.*
HENRY H. LLOYD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read, by Rev. J. L. HATCH, upon the *Jewish and Christian Weekly Festivals.* The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—HEDDING M. E. Church, 17th-st., near 2d-av. Preaching, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., }
New-York, Oct. 13, 1857. }

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on Friday, Oct. 23, inst., at their office, No. 13 Park-place. The polls will be open from 5 to 7 P. M.
A. G. BOGERT, President.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the present financial pressure, and in order to enable even the most economical to enjoy the exquisite performances of this establishment, the Management has determined to adopt the following liberal
SCALE OF ADMISSION.
Balcony chairs, dress circle and parquette....Fifty cents
Orchestra chairs..........Seventy-five cents
Family circle..........25 cents | Private boxes.....$4 and $5
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1857,
will be revived the grand romantic drama, in five acts,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Raphael Duchallet, the sculptor..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Mons. Volage, an editor..........Mr. Wheatleigh
Mlle. Marco..........Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with a new farce, entitled
THE QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. Benj. Bibbs...Burnett | Mr. Barnaby Bibbs..Jefferson
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Miss CUSHMAN as MEG MERRILES
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Notwithstanding the unprecedented attraction of this wonderful performance, which has attracted a continuous succession of crowded and fashionable audiences, the Manager deems it necessary to announce its last representation, to make room for other pieces and some novelties which have been long in preparation.
THIS EVENING—GUY MANNERING,
for the last time.
Meg Merriles..........Miss Cushman
With a capital farce, first time here, called
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday)—Miss Cushman's benefit.
THURSDAY—The tragedy of FAZIO.
Bianca..........Miss Cushman.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1857.
First performance of a
Grand original new Fairy Spectacle, entitled
BOREAS.
The characters by the wonderful RAVELS and the numerous and talented Company, produced with entire new scenery, machinery, transformations, magical changes, tricks, accessories, costumes, &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle, and First Circle of Boxes, 50 cents. Orchestra Seats, $1. Private Boxes, $5. Children to Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, half price.

Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee..........Mr. E. A. Marshall
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager..........Mr. F. B. Conway
Second week of the Grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
The Management have much pleasure to inform the public that the most brilliant success having been achieved by the celebrated Troupe, and increasing enthusiasm having attended each successive representation of the Grand Ballet of FAUST, it will be repeated for a few evenings more, when it must be withdrawn for forthcoming novelties comprised in the repertoire of this [illegible] Troupe.
TUESDAY, Oct. 13, will be presented the Grand Ballet, entitled
FAUST,
and supported by the following Eminent Artistes:
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signora Serafini Cecchetti, Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
EIGHT CORYPHEES!
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the laughable farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
In active preparation and will be produced on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, a grand ballet, in three acts and five tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani,) entitled IL BORRICHINO DI PARIGI, (La Gamin de Paris,) and supported by the entire strength of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

MISS CUSHMAN'S LAST NIGHT AS MEG Merriles to-night, at Burton's new theatre. Do not neglect this opportunity.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Davenport, and the unequaled company, to-night,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1857,
in Boucicault's great comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. Blake in his great character of Jesse Rural.
To conclude with the capital farce of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Mr. Walcot in his original character of Captain Charles.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager..........A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $3 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 13, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER.
To be followed by the celebrated Drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

MISS CUSHMAN'S BENEFIT ON WEDNESDAY at Burton's new theatre. Miss C. will, on this occasion only, appear in two pieces, tragedy and comedy. Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit..........12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
Will be performed the tragedy of
WALTER TYRRELL.
To be followed by the great moral play of the
DRUNKARD.
To conclude with the first act of the
OCEAN CHILD.

"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIS AFTERNOON, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a choice collection of BALLADS, SONGS, &c. After which, THE CARLO FAMILY, in their MIMIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &c. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE CARLO FAMILY in their dances, Feats of Agility, &c.; after which THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Grand Ballet Pantomine entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, or, THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN, with New Scenery, Appropriate Dresses, Decorations, &c., produced under the care of SIGNOR CARLO, and performed by THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
CHAMPNEY'S MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 1st, 1858, can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 8.
Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE.—EIGHTH GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 13.
PROGRAMME.

PART I.		
1.	Governor's Review March	Dodworth
2.	Fantasia from "I Puritani"	Bellini
3.	March from the ballet of "Urielle"	Adam
4.	"Praise of Tears"	Schubert
5.	Aria from "Linda di Chamounix"	Donizetti
6.	Quickstep from "Les Montenegrins"	Limander
PART II.		
7.	"Proudly and Widely"	Auber
8.	Pot-pourri from "Der Freyschutz"	Von Weber
9.	Friederich Schottisch	Kühner
10.	Opening Chorus from "Norma"	Bellini
11.	"We may be happy yet"	Wallace
12.	Sontag Polka	Alery

No extra charge for admission.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
CRYSTAL PALACE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The Judges will examine the articles entered for competition, daily, during the present week. This notice is published in order to afford those exhibitors, who so desire, an opportunity to be present.
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

EMPIRE HALL—No. 596 BROADWAY.
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, and during the week at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock grand original series of paintings illustrative of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
produced from private drawings and sketches, furnished by Dr. KANE and officers, vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who won for himself an enviable reputation through his devoted attachment to Dr. KANE, as also for being
THE DISCOVERER OF THE OPEN POLAR SEA.
Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is
THE CELEBRATED DOG "ETAH,"
the only survivor of more than two hundred used during their journeyings;
THE PEACOCK FLAG,
carried further North and further South than any other flag in the world;
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC DRESSES,
Rifle, Kayak, Sledge Runner of the Faith, presents to Mr. MORTON, &c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2, to commence at 3. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. [illegible], Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE GRAND ROWING REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB—Takes place this day, opposite Conrad's Garden, Yorkville. All the principal boat-rowers in the Union will contend in three different races. The boats and crews may be seen in the garden before the race. A printed programme of the boats and crews will be furnished to those that enter the garden. Entrance to the garden, including programme, 10 cents. First race starts at 1½ P. M. The 2d-av. cars go within one block of the regatta ground. Fare 6 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, during October, and Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the 30th of September, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later. The only important feature in the European news is the meeting of the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon at Stuttgart. We give, elsewhere, an interesting account of the first interview between these august personages. Nothing has yet transpired as to its political importance, though great results are expected from it by leading Paris journals. The trial of Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin and Parod, for stealing 5,752 shares of the Northern Railway Company of France, was concluded on the 27th ult. A verdict of guilty was returned against Carpentier, Grellet and Guerin, but Parod was acquitted. The Court found extenuating circumstances in the case of Carpentier and Guerin, who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Grellet was sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement.

By the *Atlantic* we receive a fortnight's later advices from India. The dates are from Calcutta to the 23d and from Bombay to the 31st of August. Upon the whole the news is disastrous. Delhi still held out on the 12th of August. General Nicholson, with large reinforcements, was within one day's march of the camp, and it was believed that the long-expected attack would take place on the 20th. But Delhi is not now the chief point of interest. The eyes of the whole British nation are turned anxiously upon Lucknow, the capital of Oude, where their besieged countrymen and country women, to the number of a thousand, are surrounded by a very large army of ferocious mutineers. For a second time the relief force under General Havelock, after fighting two more battles, has been compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there, at latest advices, we leave him—his army reduced, by war and the cholera, to 900 men. It was impossible for him to advance on Lucknow without reinforcements, and these could not arrive before a fortnight. There were considerable fears felt for the safety of his own little army, and the greatest anxiety for the defenders of Lucknow. The garrison of the latter place were, however, holding out well. At Arrah the mutineers had been defeated, and all alarm about the fall of Agra had passed away. More mutinies and a rising in Bengal are reported.

Yesterday the money pressure and difficulty in collections from the West carried down a large number of dry goods houses; several of them of twenty-five years' standing, who weathered the storm of 1837. The Bank Statement gave much satisfaction, as showing a steady specie strength, notwithstanding the large drain of the past week. This drain, averaging half a million of dollars a day, absorbed only the assistance derived from the California packet of Sept. 5, and the Sub-Treasury. The drain was renewed yesterday, but was not so general, particularly in aid of the near country banks, as last week. The California packet of Sept. 20, and the Sub-Treasury, will probably again supply nearly three millions of dollars in the course of the present week. The packet is about due. The liquidation of Bank loans last week reached four million dollars, making with the previous week an *actual curtailment* hard on to six millions since the *promised expansion* of three millions. The result, though alleged to have been necessary by the rapid drawing down of the bank deposits, adds greatly to the discouragement of the merchants, among whom further large failures are talked of as likely to follow the list presented this morning.

The amount of United States stock redeemed at the Treasury Department yesterday was $750,561, of which a large amount was for New-York. The whole amount thus far redeemed is about $3,000,000, and there remains available under the law only about $500,000 more.

The General Produce Markets opened, yesterday, quite heavily. Flour fell 5c.@10c. per bbl., while Wheat, Corn and Oats also declined a shade. The demand was fair, chiefly for home use. The receipts were large. Provisions were very dull, and prices favored buyers. Groceries were lightly dealt in at languid rates. A cargo of about 13,000 pkgs. new Malaga Fruit was offered at auction, but after the disposal of 100 boxes Raisins, the owners stopped the sale, as they were not satisfied with the spiritless bidding. Freights continued heavy and rates exhibited a downward tendency.

During the dense fog which prevailed towards the close of yesterday, the steamboat *Empire State*, from New-York for Boston, ran on the rocks at Hell Gate and was sunk. The passengers, 150 of whom were females, and crew were all saved.

We understand that Hon. Edward N. Archibald, late Attorney-General of Newfoundland, but for a short time past resident at Brooklyn, has received from Lord Clarendon the appointment of British Consul at this port, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

A meeting was called last night at Clinton Hall, to inaugurate an Association for the benefit of the Aborigines of this Continent. The design was to provide a fund for the civilization of the Indian. Whether owing to the lukewarmness of the public, or to the financial pressure, we cannot say, but the meeting was a failure, none of the gentlemen—among them Rev. H. W. Beecher and Judge Edmonds—who were advertised to attend being present. There were some fifty or sixty persons in attendance. Mr. Beeson, who gave a brief outline of his experience among the Indians of Oregon, was the only feature of the meeting.

Yesterday was a general training day; most of the good people in the City who were too patriotic or too poor to pay 75 cents to the Receiver of Taxes in lieu of military duty, shouldered their muskets, and were taught, by subalterns in pseudo-military costume, how to do their country service in the next war with ——. The future will fill the blank. At the office of the Receiver of Taxes people came in crowds to tender their commutation fees. During the day, a long line, in Indian file, stretched from the desk where the Clerk handed out certificates with "Wilson Small" written at the bottom, which he gave each, to the back doorway of the basement of the new City Hall. A great many became impatient of the delay they underwent in getting up to the desk, and left in disgust. Whether the hard times made people commuters, apprehensive of the penalty to be imposed in the shape of fines, or whether for some other reason, the fact was patent that the receipts for commutation seemed to show a considerable increase over those of last year. The Clerk's desk was covered with "notices," returned to be exchanged for "certificates."

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but did little else worthy of special note than to vote an appropriation of $500 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, instead of $1,000, as agreed upon by the Board of Councilmen. The Board of Supervisors passed upon a number of bills, ordering those for the improvement of the Essex Market Court-Rooms, and the Sheriff's bill to be paid, and referring those for refitting the Supreme Court-Rooms, and the Coroner's bills for the quarter to an appropriate Committee.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, three hours were laboriously occupied in the revision of the report of the Inspectors of Election, which report was adopted. A communication was received from Richard Busteed, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, stating, in answer to inquiries officially forwarded to him, that the Inspectors of Election of last year could *not* act at the coming election. He is of opinion that the inspectors and canvassers must be elected in November, and that they are to act at the December election. Otherwise, a restrained or forced construction must by given to the law of April 7, 1857.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and listened to and referred a number of complaints against policemen. Another motion to swear in the Thirteenth Ward list was put and lost. An interesting letter was received by Gen. Nye, from four Germans who wished to be appointed patrolmen. The Special Committee was appointed to examine the claims of old policemen to be put on duty, as follows: Mr. Bowen, Mr. Stranahan and Mayor Wood. The Committee meet at 2 o'clock to-day, and take up the First, Second and Third Wards. The Board adjourned until Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The American Mayoralty Convention met last night at No. 187 Bowery. James W. Barker was appointed Chairman, and E. Meredith Secretary. Two delegations from the Ninth Ward, one headed by George Briggs and the other by George B. Dean, claimed admission to the Convention, and were both finally excluded. A motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor was lost. The meeting adjourned to the 9th of November.

The Republicans held their Primary elections last evening. The Eighth Ward was the only one in which there were two sets of Delegates elected—from the two opposing Clubs. There was no disturbance in any quarter. There were in several Wards two tickets run—the question of difference being the policy of fusion with the Americans.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Smith pronounced his decision in the Sickles and Bennett libel suit. He decided that Judge Russell's action was illegal, and that the motion to vacate the order to refer back the papers to the committing magistrate must be sustained. The Recorder has thus laid a train that will lead to a loud explosion. The only trial of interest yesterday was that of William Manly, charged with an audacious highway robbery last Wednesday, about noon, at the corner of Duane and Chatham streets. He seized a German lady by the waist, and robbed her of $109. The evidence against him was conclusive, and he was at once convicted. The Recorder, in deferring sentence, told him him if the money was restored, a little leniency would be exercised towards him. Otherwise he must not expect the slightest mercy.

A daring and romantic burglarly was committed in the store of Ross & Ballard, in Chambers-street on Sunday last, in broad daylight, by two little boys, the eldest not being fourteen years old. They effected their entrance through the skylight, one of them falling through three floors of the building, and injuring himself so greatly that his companion had to carry him away on his back. He was subsequently taken to the Hospital, and his comrade was arrested.

The Kansas Election.

Though we are yet without full returns, it seems to be reasonably certain that the Kansas election has resulted in the complete triumph of the Free-State Party. Our latest advices assert positively that they have not only elected their delegate to Congress, but have a majority also in both branches of the Legislature. If this is so, the whole country has substantial reason for satisfaction. No one at all familiar with the facts has doubted for some months past that at least *four-fifths* of the people of Kansas were in favor of making it a Free State. Those who desired a different result could only hope to secure it, therefore, by defrauding the people of the Territory of their right to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves. They could not possibly prevent a majority of the inhabitants from excluding Slavery, if such was their desire, except by disfranchising them, by cheating them in counting the votes, or by introducing alien voters to overbear their suffrages. A victory secured by either of these devices could only be short-lived, and would carry with it more of dishonor than of substantial advantage. Kansas, sooner or later, must have become a Free State:—and those who desired it to be otherwise would have gained but little by a victory at the present election. The great mass of the people in the Northern States, of all parties, have abundant reason for rejoicing at the result. The Republicans see in it the prominent benefit which they hoped to derive from the election of Fremont; the Northern Democrats can point to it as a fulfillment of their prediction that Kansas would not be a Slave State, even if Fremont should be defeated;—and candid men of all parties, as well as that very large portion of the people who never allow themselves to be lashed into a fever of passion for the benefit of any party, will rejoice at the prospect which this result holds out, that Kansas will speedily cease to be a field of national contention, and that its affairs will be regulated by its own people and cease to enter into the party politics of the country at large.

The result is due mainly to the moral effect of the immense Republican vote of the last Presidential contest, upon the Administration which achieved power in spite of it. That vote admonished the President that the experience of President Pierce's administration in Kansas could not safely be repeated,—that the people of Kansas must be allowed fair play and a free vote,—that they must be protected from invasion and from fraud as well as force at the ballot-box, and that the guarantees of the Nebraska bill must be fulfilled. And it is only just to Mr. Buchanan to say that the course he has pursued in this matter has been such as must command the approval of all just and candid men. He sent to Kansas as Governor a man of ability, of sagacity, and of more political reputation as well as ambition than he could afford to sacrifice in a hopeless crusade for Slavery;—and he sustained him in a policy just to all parties and calculated, as well as designed, to secure for the majority of the people sovereignty over their own affairs. The result vindicates the Administration and Governor Walker from the reproaches which were so freely cast upon them from opposite quarters, for alleged designs of the most opposite character. By the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South they were charged with favoring the designs of the Abolitionists:—while the Anti-Slavery Press of the Northern States asserted with equal emphasis that they were in league with the Slavery propaganda and pledged to carry out its purposes and plans. They seem now to have been anxious only to secure for the people of Kansas the right to decide for themselves what should be the character of their domestic institutions.

And this result, moreover, if it be such as is reported, must be especially gratifying to those who have insisted from the outset that the Free-State men ought to go to the polls and do everything in their power, in the face of all obstacles, to wrest the political sway of the Territory from the hands of those by whom it had been usurped. We need not remind our readers that the Times has from the beginning been of this number, and that for a long time it stood alone in that position among journals with whose general political tenor it substantially concurred. It was urged by the leaders of the Free-State party in Kansas, and by all the leading Republican journals outside, that it would be folly for them to vote,—that their votes would be rejected by corrupt judges or beaten back by invading Missourians,—that Governor Walker and the Administration at Washington were certain to connive at, if not openly aid, these endeavors to deprive them of their rights, and that, by attempting to vote, they would only hand themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the spurious authority of the Territorial Government. In common with those who took a different view of the case, we urged that it was the duty of the Free-State men to attempt to give effect to their principles at the ballot box,—that, if defeated, it was important that they should have the means of proving fraud and violence, if these should be the means by which their defeat should be effected, and that everything would be hopelessly lost by their supine refusal to take any part in the only kind of warfare by which, under our Constitution, political rights are ever secured or political wrongs redressed. The Free-State party finally yielded to the force of these remonstrances and at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, at a late day in the canvass, resolved to vote; but they accompanied their resolution with lachrymose predictions of their own defeat, and from that day to this some of our Eastern journals have teemed with prophecies of disaster and ruin to the Free-State cause. We have upon our table scores of letters from zealous Free-State correspondents in Lawrence, deploring the decision of their party to go to the polls, chronicling rumored invasions of thousands of voters from Missouri, denouncing Gov. Walker for refusing to send the troops where they would be wanted and predicting, with the utmost confidence, the utter overthrow of the Free-State Party. We have not placed these epistles before our readers, because we saw clearly that they were dictated by party passion and prejudice, and not by the cool judgment of candid spectators, and that they could, therefore, only mislead the public which should depend upon them for information. The result affords, we think, the best comment upon the wisdom and expediency of the course which was finally resolved upon by the mass of the Free-State Party; and the whole country has reason to rejoice in the belief that hereafter Kansas politics will be matters mainly of local interest and concern.

The English in India.

The news from India yesterday, received by the *Atlantic*, although somewhat confused by conflicting details, yet on the whole defines with tolerable precision the relative positions of the English forces and of the mutineers, at the date of the latest telegraphic intelligence from the East.

To say that no essential change in these relative positions had yet been effected by the operations of the British Commander, is to say that the tenor of this news is unfavorable to the English cause. For such is the situation of the English armies in India, that every day lost from their positive advance upon the Sepoy insurrection, is a formidable gain, not of moral support alone, but of men and of treasure, to the Mohammedan cause. In the interval, for instance, between the first unsuccessful march of General Havelock from Cawnpore, and a second equally unfortunate attempt of the same officer to reach Lucknow, of which the *Atlantic* brings us the account, the insurgents' forces, covering the siege of the latter city, had swelled to nearly 50,000 men; while a further danger to the heroic conqueror of Nena Sahib had sprung up in the threatened junction of the Gwalior mutineers from the West with the Oudian rebels from the East at a point on the Jumna above Cawnpore. General Nicholson had reached Delhi, and on the 16th of August was probably in command of about 11,000 men—so that there was some possibility of an attempt having been made on the 20th to take Delhi by storm.

The military experience of modern nations, and particularly of England, goes decidedly to prove that the termination of sieges by assault always effects a great economy of time at an expense of nearly 100 per cent. in the loss of life; and precious as are the English bayonets now in India the imperative necessity of the hour is so clearly the gain of a few weeks, or even of a few days, upon the insurrection, that we can hardly permit ourselves to doubt that the force before Delhi would be led to the assault at the earliest practicable moment. And this is the more probable that all accounts concur in stating that the besieged were suffering from a deficiency of ammunition. The storming of Delhi would pacify the incipient fermentation of the Mussulman population in the Punjaub, and release the defenders of Agra from a position which, although sufficiently secure at the latest advices, was yet terribly arduous. Whether it would save the garrison of Lucknow is another question, and one which cannot be answered without many serious misgivings. The salvation of that city seemed to depend on the possibility of reaching it with efficient reinforcements before the last week in August. For by the most reliable accounts, the fortress at Lucknow was only so far provisioned as to hold out "on famine rations" up to the 21st of August.

The army of General Havelock, after coming for the second time almost within reach of the devoted city, and winning two more victories, had been compelled, as we have said, to fall back to Cawnpore on the 10th of August. And there, so far as appeared, this gallant General, after making those almost superhuman efforts which have won for him a historical name, would be compelled to lie upon his arms, in an intolerable impotence of relieving his countrymen and countrywomen, menaced, at a distance of only 40 miles, with all the horrors of a capitulation to the compeers of Nena Sahib, if not indeed to that villain himself, of whom it is said by some authorities that he is still alive and with the host before Lucknow. It is impossible to reflect upon such a position as this of General Havelock's without a thrill of indignant sympathy. Nor will that thrill be weakened by the thought that the reinforcements dispatched to him from Calcutta had been detained about midway between that place and Cawnpore by the troubles in the Bahar, which England owes to the stupid and imbecile behavior of General Lloyd in the command at Dinapore.

Thus then matters stood in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Kingdom of Oude up to our last advices. The English forces distributed along a line of over eight hundred miles, from Calcutta to Delhi, were in strength before the latter city, and were protected in the former by their communications with Europe, and by the general quiet of Central India and the Madras Presidency. Their centre of operations at Cawnpore, 591 miles from Calcutta, held by General Havelock, with a force of about 1,000 men well equipped, and flushed with victory, but also exhausted by herculean labors, and debilitated by fever, was threatened by something which singularly resembled a combined military advance of overwhelming bodies of the enemy from the Northwest, the South and the Northeast; while the direct line of their communications was seriously interrupted by dangerous demonstrations at points upon the Ganges, about two hundred miles below Cawnpore. To liberate this line the authorities at Calcutta had dispatched up to the 18th of August, two European regiments, the 5th and 26th, and a curiously formidable expedition of 400 *seamen with* 10 *sixty-eight pounders* in flats towed by steam, under command of Captain Peel, who, by his brilliant services in the Crimea, did so much to redeem the enforced inactivity of the British Navy. This simple statement will suffice to show how legitimate are the fears entertained in England for the safety of the garrison at Lucknow, and even for the forces at Cawnpore.

Ugly news too had been received from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of troubles traceable, so far as appeared, mainly to gross blundering on the part of the Company's servants, but likely if not sagaciously dealt with to breed new and difficult complications. Over against all this we must, however, set the high and confident tone of the Bombay Government, and the activity displayed in the dispatch of troops from England. Up to the 24th September 77 ships had sailed conveying 30,000 men, and 6,000 more were to leave in the following week. And we may sum up the substance of the *Atlantic's* intelligence as involving very gloomy probabilities of immediate disasters to the English in India, without exciting any new or important doubts of their ultimate triumph over the Mohammedan revolt at no very distant day.

Commercial Successes.

The *Tribune* improves the present financial difficulties by making the certainty of mercantile failures the subject of a homily on the occupations best calculated to insure permanent success in life. The mercantile profession it considers the most uncertain of all occupations in which civilized men can engage, and as proof of the correctness of its argument, it brings forward a statement which we have very frequently seen published during the past twenty years, without being specially impressed by its soundness. It is to the effect that on the examination of the ledger of a certain Bank in Philadelphia it was found that seventy-five per cent. of all the depositors doing business with it during a period of thirty years had failed; and as at least twelve per cent. of its depositors were supposed to be non-mercantile men, it left but thirteen per cent. of successful merchants, which is assumed to be about the number of merchants who make a permanent success in their calling. But no reliable conclusions could be arrived at from such a bald statement as this. To form a correct inference as to the per centage of mercantile successes, it would be necessary to have more particular statistics, and they should not be confined either to one bank or one City. The thirty years in question may have included the period of the great embargo, the war of 1812, and some other year of financial distress, occasioned, not by the ordinary vicissitudes of trade, but by exceptional causes. The *Tribune* evolves a moral from its assumed facts, to the effect that the most desirable occupation to which a father can place his son, is that of a farmer. But, without wishing to express any opinion adverse to the delights, comforts and securities of a farmer's life, it is perfectly easy to show the absurdity of the *Tribune's* argument against the stability and profitableness of commercial pursuits. Any occupation in which failure was the rule, and success was so rare, must as a necessity bring poverty and ruin upon the communities which engage in it. But, so far from this being the case with purely commercial communities, the very reverse is notoriously the fact. The two most purely commercial towns in the world are New-York and Liverpool; they are composed almost wholly of merchants and the trades dependent upon them; they are great *entrepôts* of commerce, and their great men are merchants. Yet they are the most prosperous, opulent and magnificent cities of modern times, and their rapid growth and constant expansion is a continued subject of marvel to the student of political economy. Now what makes the wealth and prosperity of these cities? They are not metropolises, nor has either of them any advantages or sources of wealth but such as are connected with commerce. Here in New-York we have seen a small town of but little more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, expanding in the course of thirty years into a magnificent City of nearly a million of inhabitants, and paying a yearly tax of nearly ten million of dollars for the support of its local government. And whence has come this enormous accumulation of wealth? What has paid for its superb public buildings, its magnificent streets and avenues, its elegant churches, public libraries, palatial residences, its banks and warehouses, and all the bewildering evidences of art, civilization and wealth which are to be seen on every side? Why, they have been paid for out of the surplus profits of its commercial enterprises, and the liberality of its merchants. If the majority of them failed, this could not be the case. It is one of the strongest arguments made use of by the Anti-Slavery party against the profitableness of negro slavery, that wherever it exists the people are poor, the country wears a slovenly and neglected look and the value of real estate declines. But in every commercial city just the reverse of all these phenomena are witnessed. The elegant country seats, the comfortable cottages, the trim farms, and the stately mansions which abound in the neighborhood of New-York and the other great business centres of the country, it will be found, belong to merchants many of whom have retired from business, with ample fortunes, to enjoy the fruits of their honorable industry. In times like the present, which do not occur oftener than once in twenty years, there are a vast number of failures, and many a merchant who supposed himself to be independent in his means, finds himself suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty. But these times do not affect the merchant exclusively; the farmer feels them as well, and it will be found that the instances of non-success among our agricultural population are quite as numerous as among our commercial classes.

Is it Just?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The word "defalcation" has become a very common word in these last days, and carries with it, to the minds of most readers, the idea of intentional fraud, nay, a high degree of rascality. Is it, then, just for our papers, religious as well as political, to print as a heading to their articles, in bold capitals, "Defalcation in the American Sunday School Union."

Has that Society become a defaulter? Has it failed to meet its paper? Has it intentionally defrauded any one? If it is replied, "One of its officers is a defaulter to the tune of $100,000," I answer, Then say that. Say that Mr. Porter is a defaulter, and charge it not upon the thousands who constitute the American Sunday School Union. JUSTITIA.

We suspect it will not be easy to draw the distinction desired by our correspondent. The Society is responsible for the acts of its agents; and the Sunday School Union will probably have to pay the notes which Mr. Porter issued in its name. If the Directors of the establishment conducted their business so loosely as to allow any one of their officers thus to defraud the Society, they must bear the moral responsibility of the act. The pecuniary loss is shared by the "thousands who constitute the Union," and whose donations have been placed in hands which have proved to be incompetent to their safe custody.

Effects of the "Pressure" on Politics.—It is hardly time yet for the full fury of the political campaign to burst upon the public; but the indications are at present that the coming election will be one of the most tame and spiritless that has ever been known in this State. The minds of the people are too much occupied with matters that come more directly home to their bosoms and business. Party distinctions are necessarily lost sight of in the common distress for money, and, as there is no way of making either of the political organizations responsible for the hard times, it is difficult to awaken an interest in the fortunes of either set of candidates among a class of men whose whole thoughts and energies are concentrated upon plans to enable them to pay their notes when they fall due. We suspect that it is, in a great measure, owing to an absence of interest in the election that has led to an arrangement of the Tammany Hall difficulties, and the amicable agreement between the Republicans and Americans in Kings County. But, we shall have a bit of an excitement when the nominations for the Mayoralty are brought forward; the citizens of New-York will hardly let the election of Mayor go by default, and Mayor Wood will not be able to slip quietly back into his old place while the attention of the people is absorbed by their bursting banks and financial troubles.

Our City Police.—The Albany *Evening Journal* expresses the opinion that our present Police Force is quite large enough for all practical purposes, and says:

> "We do not see that the Times, in its arraignment of the Metropolitan Police, points to any practical evil, any neglect of duty, any violations of law or order, or any want of public necessity for a larger force."

We do not know whether we could enlighten the *Journal* on these several points, or not. Fortunately it is not at all important that we should do so, inasmuch as our Police Force is under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners, and not under that of the Albany *Evening Journal*—and the Board has expressed its opinion very distinctly that there is a "public necessity" for a larger force. We would respectfully suggest to our Northern cotemporary that the new law only transferred the appointment of the *Commissioners* to Albany:—the head-quarters of the Police Department is still in this City.

An Omission Worth Noting.—The London *Saturday Review*, noticing a history of the Press, by a French writer, whose information concerning the American Press seems to be at least ten years behind the times, thus notes one of its shortcomings:

> "It is one of the greatest omissions in M. Clarigny's volumes, that he takes no notice of the New-York Times, the newest, the ablest and the most respectable of the journals of America."

We hope our cotemporaries will excuse us for copying this bit of criticism, which probably has more interest for us than for them. We do it only because it gives us an opportunity of saying that the *Saturday Review* is decidedly the most intelligent—but we will not finish the sentence, lest our opinion should not be deemed as disinterested as it might be.

A New Word.—The last English journals all contain a new word, which will doubtless come into immediate use on both sides of the Atlantic. In speaking of a telegraphic dispatch, they call it a *telegram*. But this is not a term of English coinage; it was used by some of our country cotemporaries a year or two ago, the Syracuse *Journal*, if we mistake not, having invented it. It has a rather queer look, at first; but it is a very convenient term, and it will soon become familiar to the eye.

THE HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

The Grocers' Bank Suspended—More Running on the Savings Banks—A Suicide.

How the Panic Affects Publishers and Music Men, &c.—Statistics of the Unemployed.

There was no let up to the pressure yesterday. We are in the midst of the Indian Summer, and [illegible] is about all that keeps the people's spirits up. [illegible] wolf—business—goes over the ferry, up Broad[illegible] in the omnibus, in the car, wherever man, wom[illegible] the shop-girl goes, in close companionship. H[illegible] not be preached away, laughed away, read [illegible] In Brooklyn the run on the Brooklyn S[illegible] Bank caused such a crowd as to ob[illegible] at times the passage of the cars. In New-[illegible] a target company obstructed the passage [illegible] car all the passengers fell to talking of the folly of target expeditions while the times are so hard. The panic haunts all circles. It cannot but be the one topic of conversation everywhere. Every new failure throws some new gang of workmen out of employment. Yesterday's formidable catalogue, however, including, principally drygoodsmen, furnishes, fortunately, a shorter list of discharged persons than might be expected from its length.

There were runs upon several of the Banks, and rumors that *two* of them had suspended specie payment. It was true of the Grocers' Bank, which stopped paying out at a quarter to 11, A. M., and hung a placard marked "suspended" on its door. The Marine Bank held open till 6 o'clock, to accommodate its bill holders with the gold in exchange. There were onsets made upon the Bowery Savings Bank again, and one or two others of these institutions enjoyed more frequent calls from depositors than is quite usual.

The bluest of all the blue times has fallen on the dealers of luxuries. And by luxuries we do not mean the ornaments of the outer man or woman—diamonds, Jersey pearls, emeralds, opals, or gold and silver gew-gaws. Books and music are luxuries now, as much so as new silk and satin dresses, and their adornments. Our great publishing firms are crushing in, and the retail stores are in a state of thorough stagnation. Yesterday several bookselling and publishing houses went to the wall, while the retailers, for two weeks, have done nothing, literally nothing,—have not, as they acknowledge, sold books enough to cover, in profit, half the amount of their clerks' salaries. It is the same, or even worse, with the print and music sellers. In one of the latter houses,—a very large one too,—we are positively assured that during the last week less than $17 was taken, including orders from the country, where the average daily receipts, before the crisis, was from $50 to $70 daily. And this is only an example of the state of thinks, under the present pressure, in similar establishments.

The effect of the troubles upon the Dry Goods Trade is very marked. The wholesale dealers are doing very little. One of them, Lambert & Co., in Chambers-street, has hit upon an expedient which, we presume, will be imitated. He proposes to throw open his entire stock at *retail*, but at *wholesale prices*—preferring to meet the sacrifice which this will involve rather than make no sales at all. He can in this way, probably, dispose of ten or fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth, and procure the money which all heavy dealers need so much just now.

The misery that is sure to come in the train of this panic to the homes of the poor was foreshadowed in Brooklyn in the case of one poor girl who learned in the morning that she had been discharged, went home and cut her throat. A run for help had already commenced upon the Children's Aid Society, The Home for the Friendless, and the other charitable institutions of the City. The intelligence offices are crowded past all precedent. We cannot begin to enumerate the people thrown out of business by this terrible financial revulsion, knowing that our figures in almost every case fall below the truth, while from whole branches of industry our information is so indefinite, we are not justified in reducing it to tabular form. The following, however, are compiled from definite data which we have already published.

Cigar-makers	4,050
Novelty, (Iron)	200
Allaire, (Iron)	100
J. A. & J. D. Secor, (Iron)	70
Delamater's, (Iron)	60
Neptune, (Iron)	50
Morgan, (Iron)	60
Dry Dock, (Iron)	55
Fulton, (Iron)	50
Faron's, (Iron	75
Bogardus, (Iron)	30
S. Secor, (Iron)	15
Herring (Safes)	200
Singer, (Sewing Machines)	200
Grover & Baker, (Sewing Machines)	10
Douglas & Sherwood, (Skirts)	325
Faye, (Paper-hanging)	20
Hoe & Co., (Printing Press)	75
American Tract Society	60
Williams & Stevens	6
Brockway, (Brewery)	27
Bookbinders and printers	700
Piano-forte, Melodeon and Billiard-table-makers	70
Clothiers	550
A, M. & R. Davies	520
E. Mills, No. 97 Chambers-street	520
Brodie, Canal-street	304
McKenzie, Canal-street	126
Isadore Bernard, Grand-street	92
M. Bell, No. 80 Canal-street	428
S. M. Hendricks, Eighth-avenue	96
Bulpin, the Cloak and Mantilla-Maker	57
Strauss & Rosenbaum of Brooklyn	97
A. T. Stewart & Co	229
McCormick & Co	110
Allendorf & Myers	97
J. Van Cotten	284
Erie Railroad Tunnel (Jersey City)	1200
Central Park	700
Total	11,009

It must be remembered that besides this number actually discharged, there are few large establishments in the City in which either the wages or the time of those that remain has not been reduced.

THE RUN ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

There was as big a crowd about the Bowery Savings Bank yesterday as on either of the preceding days. It was less largely composed of depositors, however, than on Saturday, a great number of those who hung around during the day being loafers, pickpockets, watching for an opportunity to practice their profession, or more respectable but not less curious and idle spectators, attracted by the novelty of the thing. Sveenteen thousand dollars less of deposits were withdrawn yesterday than on Saturday, although the Bank was kept open three-and-a-half hours later.

The Bank was opened as usual at 10 A. M. A strong force of policemen, detailed from the adjacent Wards,—the Fourteenth Ward Police, in whose precinct this Bank is, were off on a target excursion,—was posted at 9 A. M., within and without the building, and preserved good order throughout the day. Five policemen from the Eighth Ward, in charge of Officer Jones, kept order inside; eight men from the Tenth Ward, and seven men from the Ninth Ward, were placed about the doors, with instructions to admit those only who had a right to come in. During the evening a platoon of about eighteen men of the Fourteenth Ward, under Sergeant Williams, were placed on duty at the Bank towards evening, having returned from their excursion. Officer John Van Tassel, aid, from the Deputy Superintendent's office, was also on duty there. Each depositor was compelled to show his pass-book before entering the doors. Inside they kept in line, and one by one transacted their business at the Paying Teller's desk, and one by one departed. There are three places of entrance to the Bank; at one the males went in, at another the females, and through a third, the middle door, they all went out again. The police experienced a good deal of trouble in keeping the people in their places; individuals would keep pushing forward out of line, and the officers often had to march them back the whole length of the room. It was very warm in the building, and several of the females fainted during the day. At about 12 o'clock the crowd outside made a sudden rush upon the entrance for the males. Eight policemen were drawn up in front of the doorway, and easily repelled the crowd, but not until the latter had pushed them against the outside "winter door," breaking two large panes of glass worth $10 apiece. Two-thirds probably of the depositors who withdrew their money yesterday were Germans, most of the remainder were Irish, and nearly one-half of the entire number were females. The latter of course made a good deal more noise than the representatives of the other sex; if women had been in the habit of making a run occasionally on Savings Banks in the days of the Prophet, Mohammed's paradise would never have been foretold. Old Mammon must have trembled in his vaults under the bank when he heard those women's tongues clamoring.

[illegible] many Shylocks', for pounds (and pence) of [illegible] instance. One woman brought $300 in [illegible] the Bowery Bank, and demanded [illegible] payment for it; she was informed [illegible] Bowery Bank and the Bowery Savings Bank were two distinct institutions, not at [illegible] connected; that they would take the bills of the [illegible] Bank on deposit, but would not pay out gold [illegible] change for them. It was a long while before [illegible] woman could be made to understand the [illegible]. Several thousand dollars was deposited [illegible] in the Bank; much of it money that was [illegible] out since the run was commenced. One man [illegible] got in the line, and after waiting half the [illegible] his turn to come,—it was slow work for all [illegible],—finally arrived opposite the paying teller's [illegible]. He was the assignee of two other depositors, [illegible] presented their books with his own and drew his [illegible]. After it was given to him he fumbled with it [illegible], rolled it about in his hands and looked at it—[illegible] man awaiting his turn kept thumping him in [illegible] all the time and urging him to give way—[illegible] last, laying it down on the counter, "There," [illegible] "I kept thinking I was a fool while I was in [illegible], and now I'm sure of it; take it back." An [illegible] woman who had drawn out $500 a day or two before came up to the bar. "Biddy and I have been [illegible] on it," said he, "ever since I got it out, and [illegible] left her sleeping on it to come and ask yer if you'd be so good as to take it back again." [illegible] plenty of similar cases.

[illegible] a statement of the present condition [illegible] the Directors:

[illegible] paid out during the [illegible] ult., $80,000 [illegible] and 5 P. M. till [illegible]. On Saturday, 10th, $177,000; bank open from [illegible] till 4 P. M. On Monday, 12th, $160,000; [illegible] open from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M., over and above [illegible] deposits received on those days, which it has [illegible] met, and has now one million dollars cash [illegible], over two millions dollars in New-York State [illegible] City Stocks, over three millions in Bonds and [illegible] mortgages on New-York City property worth more [illegible] double the amount loaned, together with call [illegible] good security, such as New-York State and [illegible] other Stocks to the amount of two hundred [illegible] eighty-five thousand dollars, and have a surplus [illegible] five hundred thousand dollars beyond their [illegible]dness.

[illegible] the hour for closing the Bank, 7 o'clock, ar[illegible] the banking-room was still pretty full of people. By the time these were served it was 7½ o'clock. [illegible] FRANCIS BOS, one of the Trustees, then went out [illegible] called upon all who were there desiring to [illegible] out money, to go in and do so before the doors [illegible] closed for the night; there were still a good [illegible] people standing outside, but none offered to enter [illegible] the doors were closed for the night. The Clerks [illegible] busy during the evening making up their accounts, and the Directors held a solemn conclave in [illegible] Chamber of Council, in the rear of the Banking [illegible] to which reporters were not admitted. The [illegible] will be open this morning at 10 A. M., as usual, [illegible] up or receive deposits. The Directors appear [illegible] of surviving the present storm. This Bank [illegible] out $317,000 since the run commenced.

[illegible] was no particular call for deposits at any of [illegible] other Savings Banks in the City. There were [illegible] demands for money at the Bleecker-street Bank [illegible] than common, but they did not by any [illegible] amount to a run upon it.

[illegible] UPON THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible] run upon the Brooklyn Savings Bank was con[illegible] yesterday, but the amount withdrawn was [illegible] compared with that of Saturday. The Bank [illegible] open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. A number [illegible] the Police of the First Precinct were stationed on the steps to preserve order. They allowed [illegible] six persons to enter the Bank at one time. In [illegible] manner the business was transacted without em[illegible]ment. It is a noticable feature of this run [illegible] a number who took their money out on [illegible] last came back on Saturday to deposit [illegible]. It was refused then, because the officers [illegible] not attend to receiving money. Many [illegible] and some who took their money out during [illegible] excitement of Saturday, returned yesterday and [illegible] money was received back into the bank. A [illegible] of gentlemen stood in front of the Bank, yes[illegible] and purchased all the deposits they could, [illegible] in bankable money. This turned many away. [illegible] noon, the following statement, in circular [illegible] was passed into the crowd, and caused many a [illegible] upon faces where before nothing was indicated [illegible]:

[illegible] of the affairs of the Brooklyn Savings' [illegible] the 1st day of July, 1857, being the last semi-[illegible] Report:

RESOURCES.

[illegible] and mortgages on property in the [illegible] New-York and Brooklyn, worth [illegible] the amount loaned thereon....	$1,058,500 00
[illegible] stocks, and stocks and bond of the [illegible] of New-York and Brooklyn at [illegible] par value........	1,276,781 00
[illegible] estate as estimated by the Assessors.	45,000 00
[illegible] hand and cash funds at sight, [illegible] realized........	101,830 93
Total........	$2,482,111 93

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to depositors........	2,272,567 65
Surplus........	$209,544 28

It is supposed that to-day the receipts will fully equal the amount drawn out.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SEWING GIRL.

A [illegible] woman residing at No. 3 De Bevoise-street, Brooklyn, who has for a long time been employed by a [illegible]-street dry goods house in the manufacture of [illegible], early yesterday morning went as usual [illegible] store for work, when she was told that they [illegible] give her no more work, as they were [illegible] their business to meet the exigen[illegible] of the times. She returned to her [illegible]-house dreadfully cast down at being [illegible] out of employment, knowing not where to ob[illegible] more or how to pay her way during the ap[illegible] Winter. Returning to her room, she drew a [illegible] across her throat, inflicting a fearful gash. [illegible] reported as dead at the Coroners' office last [illegible], but we subsequently ascertained that her [illegible] was not considered hopeless by her attending physician.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

The run upon this Bank had entirely ceased be[illegible] the closing yesterday, and a number of deposi[illegible] appeared, who sensibly concluded that in these [illegible] times there was no safer place for their money. [illegible] promptness with which every demand has [illegible] met by this and the older institution, (the [illegible]lyn Savings Bank,) aided by the sober second [illegible] of the depositors, has brought about this [illegible] result.

CORRECTION—HARD TIMES.—*The New-York [illegible] and Flax Company*, in East Brooklyn, have not [illegible] their works, as reported; but they have [illegible] it expedient, for their own interests, as well as [illegible] the protection of the large number whom they [illegible], to reduce to half-time. They have hereto[illegible] paid off their hands every thirteen days, but on [illegible] of October they decided to run six and a half days, and then stop the same length of time—thus affording employment one-half of the time to their whole force, instead of discharging a portion, or cutting down wages. This establishment has been run[illegible] for twenty years, and has never stopped, except [illegible] repair. Their present curtailment of work is [illegible] to a temporary falling off in orders for goods, [illegible] they hope to resume full time at no distant day.

The Elections To-Day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A State election takes place in Pennsylvania [illegible]. Three parties are in the field: Democratic, Republican and Know-Nothing. State elections are [illegible] ever very animated the year after a Presidential election; but the present financial pressure [illegible] the thoughts of most men to the exclusion [illegible] of politics. The candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania are WM. F. PACKER (Democratic,) [illegible] WILMOT (Republican,) and ISAAC HAZLEHURST (Know-Nothing.) The contest lies between the two [illegible]. Two Judges of the Supreme Court and a Canal Commissioner are also to be elected.

OHIO.

An election in this State also takes place to-day. The offices to be filled are Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Secretary of State, and Supreme Judge. Of the three parties in the field the Republicans are most sanguine, and have the greatest chances of success. HENRY B. PAYNE is the Democratic candidate for Governor, PETER VAN TRUMP the Know-Nothing, and SALMON P. CHASE the Democratic.

IOWA.

To-day Iowa chooses a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature. R. P. LOWE is the Republican, and B. M. SAMUELS the Democratic, candidate for Governor.

INDIANA.

[illegible] vacancies have occurred by death in the Indiana Congressional Delegation during the present year; by the death of Hon. JAMES LOCKHART in the First District, and of Honorable SAMUEL BRENTON in the Tenth. These vacancies are to be filled at the election to be held to-day. In the Tenth District the Republicans have in the field CHARLES CASE, and the Democrats, Judge WORDEN.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota also votes to-day on her new State Constitution, and elects State officers, three members of Congress, County Officers, and also a Delegate to Congress to serve at the ensuing session, until Minnesota is admitted as a State. The Republicans and Democrats have nominated full tickets, and the struggle for political ascendancy in the organization of the new State is animated. H. H. SIBLEY is the Democratic, and ALEX. RAMSAY, the Republican, candidate for Governor.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Reference of Complaints against Policemen—Special Committee to Examine Claims of Old Force to be Placed on Duty.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all the members present, and Gen. NYE in the Chair.

Mr. BOWEN brought up the subject of renting a new building, laid over at the last meeting. Mr. CHOLWELL had not yet visited the house corner of Broome and Elm streets; neither had either of the Mayors, so the whole subject went back to the Committee with power, as before.

Mr. CHOLWELL offered a resolution that there shall be no detailing men for special duty, except by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN thought that would be imposing a very onerous duty upon themselves.

After some debate the resolution was laid on the table to give members time to examine the law.

Mayor WOOD presented charges against Officer TILDEN and Sergeant LEGGETT, of the Eleventh District, which were referred.

He also presented a communication from the President of the Eigth-avenue Railroad, in relation to special policemen.

He also remarked that the order to have a policeman at Dr. TYNG's Cchurch on Sunday, as had been promised.

Gen. NAE asked whether there was much disturbance.

Mayor WOOD said there was considerable.

Gen. NYE said that Church should be attended to, even if he had to attend there himself.

Mayor WOOD thought the General would be as likely to preserve order as anybody.

The matter of GRIFFITHS and Fifteenth Ward was referred to the Treasurer with power.

Mayor WOOD presented complaints against HARRINGTON and JOHN ADAMS. Referred.

The report on the rules and regulations for the Board, which had been submitted to Mayor WOOD, was returned and referred back to the original Committee.

Gen. NYE now named the following Special Committee to examine the claims of the Policemen to be put upon duty. Mr. BOWEN, Mr. STRANAHAN and Mayor WOOD. The Committee will meet at 2 o'clock to-day, and take up the First, Second and Third Wards.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported on the case of TOUMEY, of Brooklyn, charged with having used profane language to a subordinate officer. He was suspended from pay for 30 days.

In the case of HENRY JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, charged with having been twice drunk,—counsel to be heard before Mayor POWELL and Mr. STRANAHAN.

Several applications from old policemen were referred to the Special Committee.

An attempt to swear in the Thirteenth Ward list was lost again by a tie vote.

Generral NYE proposed the names of four Germans who had been examined, and who asked to be sworn in; they had sent a note to the General, which Mayor WOOD desired to be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Hon. J. W. Nye:

DEAR SIR: I hope you will have the kindness to think of us to-day in your meeting. For it wants only a word from you, and that I know will be sufficient. I am certain and convinced that if you propose us to-day in your meetinn, we will be accepted, for we have all four of us been examined. Therefore, we solicit you to have the kindness and take care of us, for all the Germans are your friends; and, therefore, I hope you will also befriend us.

As far as I am concerned, I hope that you are convinced that I have merited it, and I am still working hard every day.

Yours, respectfully,

ELIAS H. LANG,
MATHIAL GREESS,
PETER MILLER,
MICHAEL SCHRANT.

The vote was taken and lost by the usual tie vote—Mayors WOOD and POWELL and CHOLWELL voting against them, and Gen. NYE, Mr. BOWEN and Mr. STRANAHAN in favor of their appointment.

Mayor WOOD regretted feeling obliged to vote against the General's friends, in particular those who were working hard every day.

Gen. NYE said had been examined, and the letter was only to stir up his pure mind to a remembrance of their cases; he had done so, and his friends had lost.

He had intimated, in the first instance, that they were particular friends of Mr. CHOLWELL, being natives—of Germany.

Mr. CHOLWELL wished the General would allow him to present his own friends.

The General said his friends would certainly be left to him to present.

Judge BEEBE appeared for some four hundred of the old force who claim not to have been legally discharged. He was referred to the Special Committee.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st, at 2 P. M.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Atlantic*, at this port from Liverpool yesterday morning, are CHAS. S. SPENCE, of Baltimore, recently from Persia, with the ratification of the commercial treaty; Mr. SCHROEDER, late U. S. Minister to Sweden; W. H. OSBORN, President Illinois Central Railroad; G. F. TRAIN, of Boston, and P. BIGNARDI, tenor, from Florence, engaged for the Academy of Music.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1617, to 1628, 1186, 1314, 1484, 1459. *Part II.*—Nos. 1611, 1614, 1423, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1633 to 1641.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 231, 275, 298, 359 to 367, 369, 370, 372, 377 to 380, 382, 385 to 387, 390 to 393, 395 to 397, 399, 400, 402, 404, 405, 406, 77, 236.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 146, 153, 66, 155, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172. *Part II.*—1538 to 1563, 1565 to 1568, 1568½, 1570 to 1573.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, Oct. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 12.

Before Judge Betts.

Robert Wilson and Thomas Thompson, two seamen on board the ship *Speedwell*, were put on trial, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt. Judge Beebe appeared for the prisoners. It appeared that the men had come aft one night with capstan-bars and threatened to have the mate's life, and on going forward threw the capstan-bars towards the cabin door. But as it further appeared that the mate had just come on board, and had never been made known as mate, and that he had made an assault upon the men with a cutlass, and given one of them a cut across the face, and another across the arm, and that the men were under the influence of liquor also, the Jury found them not guilty.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

The Muskingum Bank of Ohio vs. *Wm. Hoge and others.*

The plaintiffs allege that they sent bills and promissory notes to the Ohio Life and Trust Company in New-York for collection, and that the Trust in contemplation of insolvency and in bad faith, passed to defendants, who converted them to their own use; and this suit is therefore brought against defendants, who claim them as collateral security for the indebtedness of the Trust Company. This suit is brought against defendants to recover damages for such conversion, and plaintiffs say that it is material and necessary for them, in order to prepare their complaint, that they should have an inspection and entries in the defendants' books relative to the alleged indebtedness. Inquisitorial inspections with persons' private books and papers require to be restricted to the precise matter in controversy. They are always odious, and should not therefore be unduly extended. The law allows them so far as they are necessary, and no further. Counsel will prepare a draft of an order in conformity with these suggestions.

Wm. Chanie vs. *Edmund Coffin, &c.* The defendants in this city, as agents of the plaintiff, who is a manufacturer in Antrim, Ireland, received during the past year promissory notes to the amount of nearly $100,000 for collection and transmission. On the defendants' failure a large amount was in their hands, and the fund created for the preferred creditors more than absorbed the whole. The plaintiff was not among the preferred creditors, and brought an action for the recovery of the notes. An injunction restraining the defendants and their assignee from paying out such proceeds was granted. An order requiring Mr. Coffin to be examined in the action was obtained by default, and this morning it was vacated, and the defendants granted permission to show cause on the 16th inst., why the order should not be granted.

In re, the application of John McNulty et al.—Order granted.

PEABODY, J.—*John H. Lewis et al.* vs. *The New-Granada Canal Co.*—Motion to open injunction granted.

NOTICE.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court is adjourned until Wednesday next. During the rest of the October term none but short causes will be taken up.

RECEIVER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.

DAVID BANKS, of BANKS, GOULD & CO., was yesterday morning appointed Receiver of the East River Bank, by Judge Roosevelt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

Gottlieb Thumm vs. *Max Cohen.*—This action was brought to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged seduction of the daughter of plaintiff by the defendant, who is a merchant doing business in Cedar-street. It appeared from the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that his daughter Paulina went to live with defendant as his servant, in the year 1855, when she was seduced by him. The evidence went to show that the girl, when seduced, was but fifteen years old. That the defendant locked her in a room and threatened, among other things, if she did not submit to his desires that he would discharge her from his employ. She finally submitted, and was delivered of a child some nine months afterwards. The defense in their answer set up a denial of the seduction, and a release signed by the girl Paulina, which contained an agreement not to prosecute the defendant on payment of $50.

The Jury are to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. Kauffman & Foster for defendant, C. Shaffer for plaintiff.

LONG ISLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. PATRICK NEWMAN, residing at No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, while holding a child, ten months old, in her arms, yesterday, fell down a flight of stairs head foremost. The child was almost instantly killed, and Mrs. NEWMAN had her shoulder-bone broken, and was otherwise injured. She was taken to the City Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—JOHN JACKSON, a colored man, about 30 years of age, employed at night in the Brooklyn Flour Mills, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, reached his boarding-house, No. 186 Navy-street, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately after went to bed. He was intoxicated at the time, and was dead in less than an hour, the result of habits of intemperance.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Early yesterday morning the grocery store of ROBERT YUK, corner of Navy and Lafayette streets, was damaged to the extent of $500. Insured for $800 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]
GENIN'S
No. 214 Broadway,
New tariff of prices to suit the times.
ALL ARTICLES BELOW COST.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD.
SALE OPENS THIS DAY.
$100,000 worth FANCY FURS,
$20,000 worth SOFT HATS,
$10,000 worth boys' HATS AND CAPS,
$5,000 worth Children's FANCY HATS,
Seven per cent. under the cost of manufacture.
The sale will continue at the reduced rates till the end of the present month. J. N. GENIN.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Bion the Wanderer," a dramatic version of COBB's celebrated story of this name, by E. L. AIKEN, was produced at Purdy's National Theatre last night, to a large and fashionable audience, a great proportion of which was ladies. The piece was highly successful, and elicited the most flattering applause throughout. It will be repeated to-night, with the drama of "The Wizard's Skiff," and farce of "Your Life's in Danger," Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Miss Julia Daly and the full company appearing.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Who is your Hatter?" "KNOX." "Why do you deal with him?" "Because, after an experience of years I am convinced that his hats are the best made in the country, and his charges are so moderate that I am perfectly satisfied on that score; besides it is the fashion to wear KNOX's hats, and I like to follow a custom so universal and so sensible." "Your reasons are good, and we are not at all surprised that the hat store No. 212 Broadway is a popular institution."

[Advertisement.]
TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that Scrofula or King's evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Clinton Place Hotel, Broadway, corner Eighth street, on the European or American plan, at option. Spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen for the winter.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER—HOLBROOK.—In this City, at Trinity Church, on Monday, Oct. 12, 1857, by Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, WILLIAM G. CHANDLER, of Mobile, to CARRIE E. HOLBROOK, of this City.
☞ Mobile papers please copy.

TUBBY—BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, in the order of the Society of Friends, JOSIAH T. TUBBY, of Des Moines, Iowa, to PHEBE ANNA, daughter of Paul Bunker.

MORING—BRAYNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. A. S. MORING to Miss MARY A. BRAYNARD.

BADEAU—BADEAU—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Oct. 11, by Rev. C. B. Sing, Dr. N. W. BADEAU, (formerly of New-York,) to Miss ANN E. BADEAU, all of Tarrytown.

POTTER—JACOBS.—At Spring Grove, Lancaster Co., Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. LL. D., Rev. HENRY C. POTTER to ELIZA B., only daughter of the late Samuel O. Jacobs, Esq.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 11, at the residence of S. T. Peters, JENNETTE EDGAR, daughter of Lemuel Smith, aged 8 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family and of her grandfather, J. H. Stephens, Esq., of Newark, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at No. 54 East 22d-st.

MUDRY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, in the 39th year of his age, Dr. HECTOR MUDRY, one of the Professors in the French Department of the Free Academy.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 115 East 12th-st.

CLUTE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 11, MILTON ROGERS CLUTE.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, Francis M. Smith, No. 34 1st-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clk.
☞ California and Ohio papers please copy.

HIGGINS—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 10, MICHAEL D. HIGGINS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John D. Cocks, No. 261 State-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

RIDDER.—On Friday evening, Oct. 9, of congestion of the lungs, in the 63d year of his age, THOMAS B. RIDDER, of the late firm of Ridder, Crawford & Palmer, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MERLE—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 11, of paralysis, CHARLES MERLE, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his house, No. 99 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

STITES.—At Springfield, N. J., on Saturday night, Oct. 11, ELIJAH STITES, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will be attended at his late residence, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 11, SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of John A. and Sarah J. Miller, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LELAND.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Oct. 12, JOHN, infant son of Simon and Eleanor A. Leland, aged 14 days.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.
To provide the means for their maturing obligations, preferring to SELL and PAY, rather than NOT PAY and BE SOLD, the undersigned propose to sell AT AUCTION, their ENTIRE STOCK of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
AT
THEIR OWN WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF
PARK-PLACE, COLLEGE-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.
The first sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The value of the Stock is about
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Comprising
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHEETINGS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, CARPETS,
AND EVERY ARTICLE APPERTAINING TO THE TRADE.
A Complete assortment will be offered on WEDNESDAY, IN LOTS ADAPTED TO THE TRADE.
Every lot offered WILL BE SOLD.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1857.
N. B.—OUR OWN PAPER MATURING PREVIOUS TO 1ST OF DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE RECEIVED IN SETTLEMENT AS CASH—WITH A REBATEMENT OF INTEREST OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
DRY GOODS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will continue to offer the whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSS. DE LAINES,
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS
AND
CASHMERES;
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
N. B.—The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection is solicited to the best Stock of Goods ever imported.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

GREAT RUSH!
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
100 pieces still remaining of the 10-4ths SHEETING at 1s. 6d., sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.
300 pieces double width CHINTZ TWILLS for dresses—a new article—at 9 cents, worth 1s. 6d.
5 cases double width PLAIDS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
10 cases DUCAL PLAIDS 12½c., worth 2s.
Together with the entire balance of the Bankrupt Stock at prices formerly quoted. Call early, whether you wish to purchase or not. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!
Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the
GENUINE GLOVE,
stamped with the signature "Bajou," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

BEFORE PURCHASING,
The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
and as low as they can be bought anywhere in the United States. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SHAWLS.
The entire of our immense new stock of
Broché, Stella, Chenile
and
Plush-bordered Shawls,
most of which are exclusive styles, and the choicest goods in the market, will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 12,
at a considerable reduction from former prics.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Our immense stock of
PARIS CLOAKS,
together with those of our own manufacture, which, for elegance and beauty, have never been surpassed, and numbering over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
have all been reduced in price, and are now offered at retail for less than the original cost of the material.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadwy.

IN VIEW OF
THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
HOMER & KETCHUM
Have determined to close out their Large and Elegant Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
FOR CASH, (to the Trade only,)
At unprecedentedly low prices!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenellle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirrely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

LINEN, CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.
500 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25 worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
We will offer on Monday:
200 Embroidered Linen Sets at $1 50, original price $2 25.
300 Embroidered Cambric Sets at $1 25, original price $2.
200 Marseilles Sets at 75c., worth $1 25.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
Has been caused during the past Week, in consequence of the great rush, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
After those cheap Silks, Merinos, Embroideries, Shawls, &c.,
And we are happy to state it will continue.

SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,
80 CENTS PER YARD.
Now opened at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.,
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
BELL'S CLOAKS,
so superior to any others in market,
Will be sold at cost,
in consequence of the great disarrangement in the money market.
Now is the time to buy your cloaks.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 303 Canal-st.

For other Dry Goods, see Third Page.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.
Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Notwithstanding the unexampled severity of the times and the interruption of all undertakings, the publishers announce to the public that this great literary enterprise will not be postponed. The work is now in a state of great forwardness, five volumes being ready for the press, and the first volume nearly all stereotyped. That volume will positively appear in December next, and the whole fifteen volumes be completed within the term originally announced, Jan. 1, 1860. The publishers are happy to state that in spite of the prevailing embarrassments, the encouragements which are held out to the CYCLOPÆDIA from every part of this country and from England are quite equal to the expectations with which it was commenced, affording the best evidence of the degree in which the necessity of such a work is felt and appreciated by the public.
D. APPLETON & CO.
PLAN OF THE WORK.
It is the aim of the New American Cyclopedia to excel all similar works in the richness, variety and extent of its contents, as well as in the clearness and precision of its expositions. In the plan of its arrangement it will follow the alphabetical method of the popular Conversations Lexicons of Paris and Leipsic, which experience has amply shown to be the most convenient and useful; but yet it will be an original work, so far as that can be said of a Cyclopædia which must necessarily have much in common with previous manuals of the kind.
All branches of scholastic erudition will be fully represented in this work, and the scholar and professional man will find it stored with references in every sphere of learned inquiry. In the abstract sciences it will be no less trustworthy and valuable. The Natural Sciences will form a leading feature of the Cyclopædia, which will present a complete and accurate record of the great discoveries that have marked the progress of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, during the last twenty-five years. Due space will be devoted to an exposition of the principles of Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene, which will be prepared in a manner adapted to popular information by eminent writers of the medical profession. In History it will give not merely a catalogue of barren dates, but a copious narrative, under their appropriate heads, of the principal events in the annals of the world. In Geography and Ethnology it will embody all the remarkable results of original investigation which so brilliantly distinguish the present century. In Biography it will not only record the lives of men eminent in the past, but will devote a large space to distinguished living persons of all nations, and will aim to be in this respect superior to every other work hitherto offered to the public. And in the Industrial Arts, and that practical science which has an immediate bearing on the necessities of daily life, such as Domestic Economy, Ventilation, the Heating of Houses, Food, and the like, there will be a constant endeavor to give it the utmost completeness and worth.
The work will be published exclusively by subscription, in fifteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 750 two-column pages, and in exterior appearance will be at once elegant and substantial. The volumes will be issued serially in
Cloth, binding, at $3 each,
Library Style, leather, $3 50 each, } Payable on delivery
Half Morocco, plain, $4 each, } of each volume.
Half Russia, extra, $4 50 each,
Orders may be addressed to us, or to any of our agents, for the above or either of the Subscription Works, and will meet prompt attention.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.—The balance of stock in yard of STEPHEN POTTER, foot of West 16th-st., to be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock—sheds, racks and fixtures, to which the attention of second-hand dealers is called. Also, a valuable horse, wagon, cart, iron safe, and office furniture.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia........	New-York........	Liverpool........	Oct. 14
Argo........	New-York........	Bremen........	Oct. 14
City of Wash'gton.	New-York........	Liverpool........	Oct. 15
Fulton........	New-York........	Havre........	Oct. 17
New-York........	New-York........	Glasgow........	Oct. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia........	Hamburg........	New-York........	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt........	Southampton........	New-York........	Oct. 3
Edinburgh........	Glasgow........	New-York........	Oct. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Illinois........	New-York........	Aspinwall........	Oct. 20
Empire City........	New-York........	Havana........	Oct. 17

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Chas. S. Spence, F. Schroeder, 2 children and servant, W. H. Osborn, G. F. Train, Col. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Brooks, Z. L. Taylor, Capt. W. Gay, Fredk. B. Elliot, R. W. Montgomery, family and 2 servants, G. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bulkley, D. K. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Low, V. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wench, H. T. Overman, H. J. Rogers, D. B. Fuller and lady, Miss M. R. Fuller, Miss Fuller, H. W. Fuller, D. Vanless, P. Bignardi, E. P. Taft, H. N. Slate, J. H. Fisher and family, L. D. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wethered, H. W. Holmes, W. H. Paine, H. R. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Osgood, O. Slate, Miss J. Slate, L. Lueroe and lady, O. Doran, [illegible] and wife, J. K. Stone, Miss [illegible] Cullough, Miss Sparrow, H. A. Garrett, [illegible] ter, F. A. Gray and lady, Rev. J. McC[illegible] Miss M. Cummings, Miss C[illegible] children and servant, E. Schenley, T. B. [illegible] Cumming, George Nathan, E. Morgan, J. J. [illegible] wife, child and servant, J. Linean and lady, C. H. Raymond, H. Hammond, C. Mann, W. B. Thomas, G. P. Smith, J. H. Benard, Miss H. Benard, Miss M. Benard, A. Waller and family, H. Tew, C. Gasgoine, Mrs. R. Walker, Mrs. A. B. James, 3 children and servant, Mrs. J. Ramsey, W. T. Wood and lady, D. E. Theband, J. Sullivan, W. Jackson and servant, T. G. Batherhust and lady, W. Lewis, Capt. Webb. Total, 128.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 08 | Sun sets..... 5 25 | Moon rises.. 1 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 04 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate... 7 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

†Seamship Cahawba, Rulloek, Havana, Livingston & Crocheron.

Ships Andover, Berry, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Nebraska, Swasey, Galveston, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Young Sam, Merryman, New-Orleans, J. Perkins; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Rhein, Spier, Hamburg, E. Beck and Kunhardt; M. Gage, McKie, Rio Janeiro, G. A. Moke & Co.

Brigs Elizabeth, Libby, Demarara, Metcalf & Duncan; North, Davidson, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Condor, Allen, Fajardo and a market, Thompson & Hunter; Billow, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; J. Means, Wells, St. Johns, P. R., Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners B. N. Fox, White, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; W. Raleigh, Horton, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Surprise, Cole, City Point, Jas. Hunter & Co.; C. Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; D. Trowbridge, Cole, Attakapas, Thompson & Hunter; S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop M. Van Buren, Lewis, Providence, master.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship Wm. Jarvis, (of Castine,) Bollard, Leghorn Aug. 12, passed Gibraltar Aug. 31, with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabricotti. Aug. 23, during a heavy squall, lost foretopsail. Aug. 30, while lying to off the Rock of Gibraltar, was run into by an English bark, which carried away mail rail, split sails, and did other damage. From the 10th to the 26th Sept., experienced a succession of heavy gales from W. N. W to W. S. W., with a heavy cross sea, the ship laboring much and making considerable water; split several sails. On the 27th, lat. 42 50, lon. 20, at 6 P. M., took a hurricane, which lasted about 5 hours; it commenced at S. E. and ended at N. N. E., during which lost the foresail and foretopsail, the ship, during a portion of the time lying with her lee rail under, and making so much water that it was impossible to free her until after the blow was over and the vessel righted; sprung bowsprit and split rudder-head. The W. J., since crossing the Banks, had easterly winds.

Ship Aramingo, Cassin, Calcutta June 3, Sands Head June 11, passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 23, with sugar, hides, &c., to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Experienced heavy weather in Bengal Bay, split sails, &c.

Brig Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Gebrreders, (Holland,) Flik, Amsterdam 44 ds., with mdse. to Funck & Meincke.

Schr. Olive, Dimon, Eastport 5 ds., with lath and plaster to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Almira Ann, Childs, Eastport 5 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Fairfield, Joyce, Eastport 6 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Maria Foss, Crabtree, Sullivan 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Carter, Belfast for Rondout, with lumber.

Schr. N. Jones, Wooster, Franklin, Me., 9 ds., with timber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Palos, Moore, Franklin 17 ds., with timber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Shaw, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Wabash, Hardy, Cape Cod, fish.

Schr. D. Willetts, Baker, New-London, oil.

Schr. Highlander, Mayo, Hartford.

Schr. Martin, Goldthwait, Saco, heading.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Case, Norwich.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E.; meridian, S.; sunset, S. E., with a dense fog.

Memoranda.

The ship Fidelia, McGill, from Liverpool Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co., was boarded on the 11th inst., 170 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat A. B. Nelson, No. 21.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Oct. 12.—The schr. Black Squall, from Alexandria for New-York, has put in here with masts gone; she has also received other damage. The mate and one of the seamen were lost overboard.

Notice to Mariners.

The Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has given notice that in the first week in August the divers' light vessel, which lies off the east end of the shoals, near Selsea Bill, to the eastward of Portsmouth, was removed about one mile south-southwest, one-half west of her former position, and into a depth of 19 fathoms at low water.

A large spiral buoy, colored red, and surmounted by a staff and ball, has been placed in 12 fathoms at low water, spring tides, on the northwest side of the Varne Sand, off Folkstone; and to the westward of the shoalest water, (9 feet.)

A white spiral buoy, with the words "Admiralty Pier Works" marked thereon, and fitted with a fog bell, has been placed 80 yards in a southeast direction from the outer edge of the staging of the works of the pier now in course of construction at Dover. The pier now extends 300 yards off the shore from Cheesman Head, and, as the work advances, the blue light at its extremity will be moved outward, and the buoy kept about 80 yards in advance of the staging.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 3, on the eastern edge of George's Banks, fishing schr. Barmard, of Marblehead, with 2,000 fish—all well on board.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$18,400 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. farm mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. land mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$2,000 Attica and Alleghany R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1874.
$15,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 South Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds.

115 shares Second-avenue R. R.	$100 each.
7 shares Sixth-avenue R. R. (hypothecated)	$100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	$50 each.
60 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	$50 each.
63 shares Washington Ins. Co	$50 each.
4 shares New-Amsterdam Ins. Co	$25 each.
65 shares Empire City Ins. Co	$100 each.
45 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	$100 each.
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	$25 each.
10 shares Phoenix Fire Ins. Co	$50 each.
120 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co	$25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	$100 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	$20 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co	$50 each.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	$100 each.
67 shares Importers and Traders Bank	$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each.
40 shares Butchers and Drovers Bank	$25 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank	$100 each.
8 shares Bank of the State of New-York	$100 each.
60 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each.
40 shares Marine Bank	$50 each.
20 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each.
75 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each.
50 shares Seventh Ward Bank	$50 each.
60 shares North River Bank	$50 each.
6 shares United States Express Co	$100 each.

Special sale TO MORROW (Wednesday.) Next regular sale THURSDAY, Oct. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange Tuesdays and Fridays. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, also at the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

$3,000 7 per cent. bonds of the City of Milwaukee, $1,000 each.
$10,000 8 per cent. first mortgage convertible sinking fund Bonds of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$11,000 6 per cent. Bonds, State of Virginia, $1,000 each.
$47,000 6 per cent. Bonds, State of Tennessee, $1,000 each.
2,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Attica and Alleghany Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$5,000 7 per cent. Bonds of St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad Co., $1,000 each.

40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	$25 each.
62 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each.
40 shares Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co	$100 each.
30 shares Metropolitan Bank	$100 each.
25 shares Continental Bank	$100 each.
10 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each.
50 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
10 shares Importers' & Traders' Bank	$100 each.
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	$50 each.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	$100 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co	$50 each.
50 shares Bank of the Republic	$100 each.
20 shares Hanover Bank	$100 each.
50 shares Phenix Bank	$20 each.
16 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	$100 each.
30 shares North Western Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	$100 each.
50 shares Artizans' Bank	$50 each.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on account of whom it may concern:

52 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co	$35 each
173 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co	$35 each
25 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
51 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
50 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co	$25 each
50 shares Firemen's Ins. Co	$17 each

$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$5,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$5,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Bonds, due March 1, 1858.
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 1876.
$1,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 1863.

Special sales of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities made any day required; regular sale days Tuesdays and Fridays.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, of this week, Oct. 13, and 14, and 16, at 10½ A. M., of each day, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the contents, from cellar to garret, of three magnificently-furnished, six-story, sandstone-front, private residences, in the upper part of the City. On TUESDAY, (this day,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, will be sold, in consequence of the severe and unparalleled financial panic now existing, will be sold all the magnificent furniture, decorating embellishments, works of art, &c., now in and belonging to the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., which is nearly new and in fine order. Sale positive, rain or shine. For a full description see this morning's *Herald*. In the basement are walnut, carved, buffet, extension tables, chairs and couches, &c., to match, together with a large variety of fine table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are royal tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 solid rosewood suites, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, solid rosewood centre and sofa tables, solid rosewood corner and hall etageres, valuable oil-paintings and engravings, elegant China vases, bronzes of great beauty and cost, easy and reception chairs, inlaid and other work tables, ladies' and gentlemen's French secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, one of T. Gilbert's 7-octave rosewood pianos, with Æolian attachment. In the halls are English oil-cloths, massive rosewood hall-stands, &c. In the chambers is an unusually select assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, couches, sofas, chairs, carpets, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, &c., together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

The sale on WEDNESDAY will be at 10½ A. M., at No. 264 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The assortment is large, embracing everything, without reserve, in the house, and is the property of a private family retiring from housekeeping. Full particulars will be found in Tuesday morning's papers. The sale on FRIDAY will be noticed in due season.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—About 70 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Del Medico, Zaccannie, Tassoni, Fizelli, Parnpoloni, Barratta, several antiques, Medicis, Santallotti, Gironella, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.

Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bien-aimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works.

This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Troy-st., near Greenwich-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor suites of richly-carved mahogany furniture, covered in hair-cloth, rich lace curtains and cornices, rosewood ottomans, do. inlaid pier tables, pier glasses, slats and brackets, centre tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, rosewood marble-top side tables, elegant marble and ormolu mantel clocks, superb painted vases, Parian figures, bronze chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave; piano stool, etagere oil-paintings and engravings, bedroom Brussel carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing do., marble-top washstands, mahogany tête-à-têtes, fine mattresses, new feather beds, chairs, mantel ornaments, gas brackets, oil-cloths, hat racks, extension and other tables, mahogany secretary, China, glass and dinner ware, with other good furniture. Sale will commence with the kitchen ware. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 354 Bowery, between Great Jones and Fourth-sts., to close a concern, the entire stock of French made furniture, consisting of about 100 mahogany and maple bedsteads of various styles, a fine assortment of dressing glasses, bureaus, &c., some of which are very fine; marble-top centre tables, sofas, carved and plain, in muslin, &c.; carved etegeres, hall stands and chairs of various styles, shaving sliding glasses, book shelves, commodes, bidets, &c., round and other tables, side do., ladies' work tables, and other valuable furniture. The whole will be sold without reserve, for a final close in liquidation. A deposit will be required from parties unknown to the auctioneers, as every article must be cleared off. Can be examined any time previous to the sale.

WM. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

BY WM. T. LLOYD, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13, at No. 91 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, embracing parlor suites, covered in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; centre, sofa and pier tables; etageres; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains; oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, brackets, &c., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, extension tables and chairs to match, together with the usual assortment of dining-room furniture. To be sold without reserve, as the house is now rented, and goods must be removed the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence I will sell as above, at No. 152 West 21st-st., the entire elegant rosewood furniture, with everything contained in the house, all of which, comprising a very large quantity, is of the most elegant description, in perfect order, and to be sold peremptorily, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining everything requisite for a modern furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the door on the morning of sale.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of solid rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French brocatel and velvet, made to order with slip covers, rosewood marble-top etageres, French plate fronts, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with marble-top music cabinet, stool and cover, English tapestry carpets, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, elegant lace curtains, French shades, enameled pillar clock inlaid with silver, elegant Dresden and Sevres China vases, marble groups, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, large pier and marble mirrors, corner etageres, large chandeliers, rosewood, centre, sofa and pier tables, French escretoire, satin lounges, &c.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, over 20 superior hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, French mirror, French wardrobe, cost $250, French chairs, China toilet sets, mirrors, lace curtains to 30 windows, over 600 yards carpets, French engravings, splendid carved extension table, oak dining chairs, oak marble-top sideboard, butlers' trays, rich silver, French China, China and ruby cut-glass, silver and ivory cutlery, with a great variety of other furniture not mentioned, all of which will be peremptorily sold rain or shine, and reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

HENRY LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. THIS DAY, Oct. 13, H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture: elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive to close the estate of a bankrupt.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., precisely, all the rich and fashionable furniture contained in the private residence No. 264 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and opposite London Terrace. The house is an elegant 6-story sand-stone front mansion, and is well filled with first-class goods, made to order, and but little used. Also will be sold, all the kitchen utensils, stores, provisions, groceries, and about 15 tons of Lehigh and Liverpool coal. The furniture consists of walnut dining-room suites, and a good assortment of China table ware, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c., velvet carpets, Brussels and ingrain do., gas fixtures, clocks, three solid black walnut suites, with covers, side, centre and pier tables, elegant reception chairs, easy do., one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl inlaid, in fine order, and a superb instrument, lace window drapery, mantel ornaments, 4 pastel paintings, by Hagar, representing the four seasons; bronzes, bisque figures, and a multitude of fancy ornaments and articles of vertu, altogether too numerous to mention; hall oil-cloth, stair carpets and rods, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedstead, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, couches, chairs, ottomans, fine curled-hair mattresses and bedding, &c., the whole forming a unique assortment of fine goods, well worth the attention of buyers. Catalogues of this (Wednesday's) sale at my sale this day. The sale of Friday will be noticed to-morrow morning.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 989 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Of the very best City make, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in green plush; rosewood centre tables, French plate mirrors, black walnut extension dining table, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive; no postponement.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock in their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of rosewood etageres, parlor suites, rosewood, mahogany, and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, easy, voltaire, rocking and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell by order of the Administrator of the late Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, at his late residence No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, statuary, &c. The furniture is all of the highest grade, and made to order, several pieces of most exquisite statuary and garden urns; the pictures are of great merit. The whole will be sold without any reserve whatever to close the estate.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 Maiden-lane. TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., auction sale of 150 crates and packages earthen, glass and China ware, table cutlery, plated ware, &c., from the shelves, in lots, to suit the trade. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful black Morgan horse, 15¼ hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; has been a pet in the family for some years. Sold, as the owner has no further use for him.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 MAIDEN-LANE.—Auction sale THIS DAY at 10 o'clock A. M., of 100 crates and packages earthen-ware, glass-ware, decorated English and French China, just opened from original packages. Also, plated ware, table-cutlery, &c., from the shelves in lots to suit the trade. Also, 3 fire-proof safes.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of new and second-hand furniture, stoves, Brussels carpets, rosewood piano-fortes, office desks, &c., &c., the whole to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, nearly new, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Division-av., near Rush and 3d sts.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, at 10½ o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., sheriff sale. Large assortment of Havana Cigars.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY THE SAUGERTIES White Lead and Paint Company, to the order of JOHN GIHON & CO., and indorsed by them, at 90 day from Oct. 6, 1857, for $5,000, payable at the Bank of the Commonwealth. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same. PHENIX BANK.

$5 REWARD.—THE ABOVE SUM WILL BE paid for the return of a medium-sized WHITE DOG, lost on Sunday, Oct. 4. HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY,
No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.

For the transaction of a general agency business between Canada and the United States. The *International Railway and Steamship Guide* will be published at the Company's rooms. J. DISTURNELL & CO.
WM. GRANT, Agent.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

GENTEEL RESIDENCES FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.—For sale, two brown-stone front, two-story and basement dwelling houses, at $5,500. Also two similar houses at $6,000. The houses are new, built in modern style, with court-yards in front, gas, bath, water throughout the house, and very desirable for genteel families not requiring large accommodations. The houses are worth $7,500; one-half cash and one-half on mortgage. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A FIRST-class brown-stone house in Brooklyn, (new and well rented,) cost $12,000, which he offers in exchange for New-York Central Stock, at 65, or Illinois Central at the same rate. Address Box, No. 1,487 New-York P. O.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL 3-story brick house in a pleasant neighborhood in the upper part of the city. A large part of the cost can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM THE 20th inst., for six months, a full-sized and completely furnished house in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. For cards to view the house, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, north of LaFayette-av., the middle one of three three-story English basement brown-stone front houses, with gas, baths, range, speaking-tubes, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. TREADWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT of a new house, No. 324 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, fifth house from Fulton-av., west side. Inquire as above, or at room No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE, CORNER OF Broadway and 26th-st., with or without basement store. Will be let low, and lease given. Inquire next door, No. 1,002 Broadway, of JOHN FLANLY.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low, also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STO-ry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE-PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.,—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 31—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.,—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS, JOHN MASON, SAMUEL GILLIS, JAMES MARSHALL, GEORGE WHITE, } School Officers of the XIth Ward.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE IN-surance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.

CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Pork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard. GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE Opening of Albany-st. will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, HIRAM CORWIN, } Special Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN'S LIBRARY.
"No family whatever should be without it."—*Home Journal.*

NOW READY.

A COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY,

Ancient and modern, of the world, by J. G. GOODRICH (Peter Parley). Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated with 200 beautiful engravings and 80 maps. Price $3. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. Canvassing agents wanted.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Publisher and Bookseller,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SECOND EDITION FOR OCTOBER.
DINSMORE'S GUIDE.

Eight years in the field, it has attained a character for reliability which cannot be stolen. Ask for the "Old Pioneer." Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves New-York,	Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Oct. 24	Saturday .... Nov. 14
Saturday .... Dec. 5	Saturday .... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ASIA will sail on the 28th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. M. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. The passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4¼ and 6¼ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND COACH FOR SALE.—The subscriber, soon to leave for Europe, now offers his span of black horses for sale; they are sound, 16 hands high, and very stylish, and are without doubt the handsomest and best pair of horses in the country; they are valued at $2,000. A pair of silver-mounted harness, made expressly for them by Mr. Cross, at the cost of $350, can be had with them. Also, his coach, made to order by Hall & Son, and cost $1,200, and for which a silver medal was received as the Mechanics' Fair. Address F. GLEASON, No. 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 160 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 18 Hudson-st. Also, a cartman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STYLISH HORSES, PAIR or singly, black and bay, 15½ hands high, 7½ and 8 years, former ladies' horse, both excellent travelers, price $250 each. To be seen at No. 191 Mercer-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 113 9th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash Items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1857.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,287,251 88
Overdrafts		2,780 18
Due from Banks		1,494,761 16
Due from Directors of the Bank	$249,688 14	
Due from Brokers	320,990 75	
Real Estate		222,609 75
Specie		592,344 67
Cash items, viz.: Checks City Banks, in Exchanges		948,323 13
Stocks		526,163 26
Bonds and Mortgages		149,609 40
Bills of Solvent Banks		96,729 00
Bills of Suspended Banks, in the Uncurrent Department, mostly New-York, and secured by Stocks and Bonds	$54,600	
Loss and Expense Account		11,172 16
Total		$10,331,743 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$4,666,950 00
Circulation Registered	$366,248	
Less Notes on hand	107,348—	258,900 00
Profits		437,566 59
Due to Banks		1,500,594 95
Due Depositors, on demand		3,466,960 80
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		771 25
Total		$10,331,743 59

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President, and ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) WM. A. BOOTH, President.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of October, 1857.
(Signed) JIREH BULL, Comm'r of Deeds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. F. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
.. Martin & Smith,	.. Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
.. J. & M. Saunders,	.. Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
.. Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	.. Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
.. Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	.. Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
.. J. J. Duncan & Co.,	.. Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

WANTED—TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOL-lars in the shipping and commission business, already established. Great inducements offered and guaranteed. Address Box No. 3,894 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST of October, on the bonds of the city of Louisville will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Mercantile Bank. (Signed.)
HENRY WOLFRED, City Treasurer.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR FIVE pair of second-hand handsome silk brocatel curtains, not faded or worn. Address HOTEL, office of this paper, stating price and where they can be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Onest, Guillauden and Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAS. RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SWIFT, (late of Yale College,) Principals. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Oct. 13. One of the Principals may be seen at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 daily, and will accompany those boys who wish to join the Institute.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE PUPILS who have joined Mons. Planci's dancing class at Mrs. HOWLAND'S School, No. 38 East 35th-st., are informed that the first lesson will commence on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock A. M. Young ladies in the neighborhood, not of the school, who desire to join the class, will be permitted to do so. A punctual attendance is requested.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LA-DIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRI-vate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

$2.50 FOR WRITING, BOOK-KEEP-ING, ARITHMETIC, &c., TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Ladies and gentlemen acquire permanently an elegant flowing hand-writing in 16 lessons; Arithmetic in one-half the time usually requisite; and Book-keeping, as used in the best houses, at PAINES', No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCI-pal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECT-FULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BED-ford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select Boarding-School for Boys—The Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of DAVID S. ROWE, Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASH-land Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 123 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTI-TUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

PIANO, GUITAR, &c., AND ALSO THE Spanish Language and Dancing taught by J. O. RIBAS, No. 203 Elm-st. Classes given at private residences and in Seminaries at moderate terms. For further particulars, address or call at his residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 379 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GEN-TLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school, or family, to teach the English branches. Is well acquainted with the management of children. An Episcopal school or family preferred. The best of references given. Address TEACHER, at the Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teaching, is desirous of making an engagement either as visiting governess, or to give lessons in the English branches and music, or to give lessons on the piano, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, for two days, S. W. M., Box No. 1,456, Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED. — A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the 1st of November, in a select boys' boarding school, near the City, to reside in the family. A native of France preferred. Address ALEXANDER, *Times* office, New-York.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY.—TEACHERS seeking desirable engagements at the North or South, East or West, in schools or private families; parents wishing reliable information concerning the various schools; principals desiring pupils, will do well to call on or address immediately RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York. No charge to pupils or for teachers.

THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,952,424 73
Average amount of Specie	575,098 64
Average amount of Circulation	245,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,138,335 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of Oct., 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$624,293 00
Average amount of Specie	32,562 00
Average amount of Circulation	76,292 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,244 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,423 00
Average amount of Specie	31,124 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	185,807 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,733,830 26
Average amount of Specie		844,052 08
Notes Late Bank of America	$24,244	
Average amount of Circulation	$45,502	69,709 00
Average amount of Deposits		3,737,235 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,212,556 61
Average amount of Specie	1,022,230 82
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,804,278 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$986,545 38
Average amount of Specie	63,025 17
Average amount of Circulation	89,895 16
Average amount of Deposits	712,916 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,988,572 87
Average amount of Specie	240,540 75
Average amount of Circulation	342,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,165,820 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Vice President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,425,111 57
Average amount of Specie	112,578 25
Average amount of Circulation	71,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	918,370 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,637,614 56
Average amount of Specie	359,920 12
Average amount of Circulation	95,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,994,145 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,545,972 07
Average amount of Specie	342,730 86
Average amount of Circulation	533,454 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,103,298 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,722,926 33
Average amount of Specie	129,184 62
Average amount of Circulation	212,732 00
Average amount of Deposits	993,523 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$245,824 10
Average amount of Specie	19,155 80
Average amount of Circulation	110,328 00
Average amount of Deposits	176,130 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,532,290 03
Average amount of Specie	71,090 22
Average amount of Circulation	127,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	871,512 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
G. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$465,300 41
Average amount of Specie	29,739 07
Average amount of Circulation	114,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,170 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Leveridge, President of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,173,187 00
Average amount of Specie	343,153 00
Average amount of Circulation	238,229 00
Average amount of Deposits	920,303 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,607 30
Average amount of Specie	56,202 61
Average amount of Circulation	157,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,236 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,032 82
Average amount of Specie	480,475 20
Average amount of Circulation	18,998 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,505,453 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,661,584 79
Average amount of Specie	182,136 62
Average amount of Circulation	91,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,347,042 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,404,774 30
Average amount of Specie	157,420 15
Average amount of Circulation	76,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,033 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,432,542 09
Average amount of Specie	195,588 04
Average amount of Circulation	118,649 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,156,545 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,636 99
Average amount of Specie	87,423 89
Average amount of Circulation	106,647 00
Average amount of Deposits	500,579 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
W. Wheelwright, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$573,579 20
Average amount of Specie	28,913 29
Average amount of Circulation	89,218 00
Average amount of Deposits	400,927 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant-Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant-Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
S. Jessurun, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,486 84
Average amount of Specie	108,356 89
Average amount of Circulation	102,027 00
Average amount of Deposits	443,217 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,745,839 59
Average amount of Specie	158,481 57
Average amount of Circulation	162,173 00
Average amount of Deposits	684,585 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$672,606 15
Average amount of Specie	55,122 55
Average amount of Circulation	103,674 00
Average amount of Deposits	415,134 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,791,539 52
Average amount of Specie	202,825 45
Average amount of Circulation	220,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,167,718 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,461,186 32
Average amount of Specie	345,261 01
Average amount of Circulation	276,048 33
Average amount of Deposits	2,836,253 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$765,682 39
Average amount of Specie	44,043 93
Average amount of Circulation	93,847 00
Average amount of Deposits	363,870 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. Williams, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,453,038 40
Average amount of Specie	118,125 91
Average amount of Circulation	159,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	850,478 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,711,315 29
Average amount of Specie	321,024 66
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	328,781 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,512,475 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$680,287 82
Average amount of Specie	63,255 94
Average amount of Circulation	105,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	355,489 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of October, 1857.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,617 21
Average amount of Specie	257,468 15
Average amount of Circulation	92,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,130,069 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,772,977 92
Average amount of Specie*	1,132,673 78
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	316,230 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,355,629 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,932,446 78
Average amount of Specie	113,600 65
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	104,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,053,600 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,732,959 35
Average amount of Specie	546,871 33
Average amount of Circulation	239,430 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,411,816 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,239,268 00
Average amount of Specie	163,947 00
Average amount of Circulation	102,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	767,182 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,958,717 72
Average amount of Specie	560,097 21
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	160,522 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,166,088 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$279,246 86
Average amount of Specie	38,962 83
Average amount of Circulation	88,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	164,092 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$428,092 26
Average amount of Specie	29,673 15
Average amount of Circulation	72,713 00
Average amount of Deposits	90,239 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of October, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$210,559 61
Average amount of Specie	11,827 30
Average amount of Circulation	112,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	183,135 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$940,346 39
Average amount of Specie	42,072 76
Average amount of Circulation	122,707 00
Average amount of Deposits	586,240 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,207,055 07
Average amount of Specie	94,707 97
Average amount of Circulation	110,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	721,302 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$448,822 76
Average amount of Specie	39,376 77
Average amount of Circulation	102,488 67
Average amount of Deposits	250,625 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$866,831 48
Average amount of Specie	76,976 04
Average amount of Circulation	116,691 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,133 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,694,246 58
Average amount of Specie	271,403 33
Average amount of Circulation	166,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,492,211 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,448 98
Average amount of Specie	39,819 67
Average amount of Circulation	107,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	305,977 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,842,652 33
Average amount of Specie	270,614 91
Average amount of Circulation	86,656 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,667,913 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$834,317 66
Average amount of Specie	49,616 12
Average amount of Circulation	94,591 00
Average amount of Deposits	398,578 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$996,505 55
Average amount of Specie	229,445 52
Average amount of Circulation	179,212 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,237 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,299,848 00
Average amount of Specie	332,631 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,910,246 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,306,909 13
Average amount of Specie	81,489 70
Average amount of Circulation	228,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	711,661 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
William T. Graff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,468,987 82
Average amount of Specie	272,173 83
Average amount of Circulation	186,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,833,562 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of October, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold.	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP IN the business of brewing and selling beer, heretofore existing between JACOB SCHWEITZER and CHARLES CONSMILLER, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. JACOB SCHWEITZER will continue the business in his own name, pay the liabilities of and collect the outstanding claims belonging to the late firm of SCHWEITZER & CONSMILLER.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.
JACOB SCHWEITZER,
C. CONSMILLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WURZBURGER & HASSBERG was dissolved by the death of Mr. S. HASSBERG. L. WURZBURGER will liquidate and adjust all the affairs of said firm.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1857.
L. WURZBURGER,
No. 16 John-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—$350.—A person having this amount in cash at command, can connect himself with a respectable party in a cash business that has been established six years, and is now paying a good income. No further capital required. For particulars, apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., 5 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the veneral disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway corner 10th-st. By early application in recent cases of disease the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1 and after 6 in the evening.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-ROUND CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, full 7-octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar, arch-brace, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $456; price $300; the piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scolloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A SUPERB AND elegant four-round cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scolloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design: perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers.
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LESTER WILCOX and GEORGE T. PERRY, Jr., against WILLIAM M. CASE and HIRAM BEERS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 124 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($415 39,) with interest from the 28th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 21, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

LARNED & BELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. MILLER and GILBERT F. DAVIS against JAMES L. LYELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, JAMES L. LYELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 44 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and forty-three cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 1, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s15-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OTTO FULLGRAFF against JOHN W. CRANE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, JOHN W. CRANE:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall thereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of Sept., 1857.

RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

s29-law8wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you herein for nine thousand five hundred dollars, with interest on one thousand five hundred dollars from the 23d day of September, 1857, on two thousand dollars from the 21st day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 9th day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 22d day of September, 1857, on four thousand dollars from the 14th day of September, 1857, with the costs of this action and fees of protest on each bill of exchange and promissory note.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

o6-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,

Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARY E. FOX, Plaintiff, against EDWARD P. FOX, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant EDWARD P. FOX: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 21, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

s22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE XENIA BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 5th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o6-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 18, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 13, 1850, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o6-law12wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—BURR S. KELLOGG and FREDERICK W. NORTHRUP against ROBERT E. EATON, GEORGE H. HILL and JOHN W. CANDLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, seventy-five cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint was filed Sept. 28, 1857.

s29-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.

WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, } Executors.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG. }

ap28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated April 20, 1857.

ap21-law6mTu* MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 143 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.

jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKROFT, Executrix.

je2-law6mTu*

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 12.

$0,000 N. Y. State 6s,'65	90	50 Del. & H. C. Co..b60	80
N. Y. State 6s,'73	92½	50 do	78
do	92½	8 do	77½
do	92	23 do	77
N. Y. State 6s,'74	92	100 do s10	75½
N. Y. State 5s, '58	91	92 Penn. Coal Co	46
do	90½	310 Cum. Coal Co	5¼
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	84	200 do b30	5⅛
14,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	82	85 New-York C. R. R.	52
2,000 Kentucky 6s	84	200 do	52½
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	65	126 do	52¼
17,000 Virginia 6s	68	100 do	53
1,000 do	67½	100 do s10	52⅛
2,000 Missouri State 6s	63	100 do s4	52½
2,000 do	62½	50 do	52¼
6,000 do	62	55 do	52⅛
7,000 do	61½	265 Erie Railroad	8
5,000 do	61¼	10 do	8½
5,000 do	61	100 Harlem Railroad	6¼
2,000 Cal. State 7s '70	55	150 do	6
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	66	200 Reading Railroad	29
2,000 do	65½	425 do	28
2,000 do	65	100 do	28¼
10,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs. s3	60	300 do s10	27½
130 Bank of Commerce	68½	100 do	28½
do	70½	108 Panama Railroad	63
1,000 H. R. RR. 1st Mg.	75	50 Ills. Cen. R. R.	70
6,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	53	28 Cleve.&Pitts'g.R.R.	8
do	52½	50 Cleve.Col.&CinRR.	71½
20,000 do	50	100 Gal.&Chicago R.R.	63½
5 Bk. of New-York..c	79	10 do	63½
5 do	77	200 Cleve.&ToledoR.b4	22¾
do	76	10 do	22¾
5 Bank of America	75	100 do b10	22½
10 Phenix Bank	55	200 do	22
15 Am. Ex. Bank	55	500 do	22¼
10 Metro. Bank	58	100 do	22½
125 Canton Co	13	50 do b10	22¼
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14	185 Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	55
do	13	5 New-Jersey R. R.	100
La C. & Mill. R. R.	5¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$20,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R'd 8s, int. added	20
$5,000 New-York State 6s, 1872, int. added	92
$6,000 Missouri 6s, int. added	61@62
$2,500 New-York City 6s, 1859, int. added	86
$3,500 Ohio 6s, 1886, int. added	82
1 share Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co	89

BY A. H. NICOLAY.

$5,000 Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 1875	66½
$1,500 Passaic Water Company 7 ₱ cent. Bonds	74
$6,000 21—A judgment for the prefixed amount against John Thompson, entered Sept. 21, 1857	$1,000
$25,000 Terre Haute & Alton 1st M. 7 ₱ c. B.	44½@45
$10,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892	65
$10,000 Louisiana 6s	70
20 shares Missisipi and Missouri R., $100 each	7½
100 shares N. Jersey R. & Trans. Co., $50	99½@100¼
500 shares Warren R., (hyph.) $50 each	$8 50
60 shares Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co., $100 ea.	31
$300 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	37½
120 shares Luther Wright Bk., (hyph.,) $100 ea.	31
200 shares Fulton Bk. (with priv. sub.) $30	110@105
10 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each	61
10 shares National Bank, $50 each	73¾
30 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each	58@60½
37 shares Importers' & Traders' Bk. $100 each	58½
50 shares Artisans' Bank, $100 each	31½
50 shares United States Trust Co	78

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500 Virginia 6s	67½	110 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9
5,000 do	67	20 Ill. Central R	70½
13,000 Mo. State 6s	59	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	8
16,500 N.Y. State 5s, '58	90	50 Erie Railroad	8
3,000 N.Y. State 6s, '73	91½	50 Gal. & Chic. R s3	53½
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	84	25 do	54
4,000 City Rev. 7 ₱ ct. b.	90	70 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	55
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	50	65 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	22
1,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	16	150 Harlem Railroad	5¾
207 Bank of Commerce	70½	50 Panama R. R. s10	62
50 Cumb. Coal Co	5¾	10 do	62½
275 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53		

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 10, the particulars of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 3:

Decrease of Loans	$4,017,930
Increase of Specie	75,881
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	3,053,190
Decrease of Circulation	224,668
Decrease by failure of Capital	656,000

The Specie average comes out much as we anticipated, though better than generally calculated upon by the bank people. The drain of the week just about absorbed the supplies from California and the Sub-Treasury, as presented this morning, $3,226,333, or an average of about half-a-million a day. The showing in this respect affords much satisfaction on the Street, and greatly increases confidence in bank. The liquidation in the other items is again large, and while it strengthens in one sense the bank movement, it discourages the hopes of the dealer looking to relief from a relaxation of the curtailment of loans. The actual liquidation, after deducting the items as belonging last week to the broken Bowery and East River Banks, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.
As above	$4,017,930	$3,053,190	$224,668
Two Banks	1,341,729	937,845	262,846
Actual	$2,676,201	$2,115,355	....

Throwing out the circulation of the two broken Banks, it will be seen there is a small increase in this item.

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which are *the smallest ever recorded*, the average per day being only $13,556,505, (one or two days falling short of $12,000,000,) and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 11, 1856.	Oct. 10, 1857.	Oct. 3, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$64,474,000	$65,130,000
Loans	107,147,392	101,917,569	105,935,499
Specie	10,382,751	11,476,294	11,400,413
Circulation	8,748,930	7,523,599	7,916,102
Gross Deposits	86,078,144	63,301,681	67,978,657
Exchanged	25,099,943	13,556,505	15,180,291
Undrawn	60,978,201	49,745,176	52,798,366
In Sub-Treasury	13,478,457	6,190,550	7,748,267

The eighth week of the pressure opens inauspiciously with the failure of the Grocers' Bank, in Barclay-street, in operation since 1851, with a capital of $300,000. The following is the weekly average of this date, included in the general statement:

Loans and Discounts	$573,579
Specie	28,913
Circulation	89,218
Deposits	400,927

The concern was in the Association, and helped by the Clearing-House when first in difficulty some weeks ago. The circulation is secured by New-York State Stocks at the Department in Albany. There was a partial run on several of the other small banks, but no breaking up to the close of regular bank hours. The Marine Bank kept open until 6 o'clock to allow the noteholders additional opportunity to draw the Gold, if wanted. The Park Bank, which was slightly run upon last Friday, shows an increased Specie line on to-day's average of $88,122.

The mercantile failures to-day are numerous, and particularly important in the Dry Goods interest, where the feeling of discouragement, on account of the embargo on the Western exchanges and the severity of the pressure at home, is becoming worse and worse every day. Two large and well known firms, who have *not* suspended, resort to-day to a new course of business to be rid of their stocks on hand for cash. Messrs. S. B CHITTENDEN & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, put up their stock at auction in their own store. Messrs. EDWARD LAMBERT & Co., extensive Silk Goods jobbers in Chambers-street, have opened an establishment in Broadway for retailing out their goods for cash at the lowest market prices! The suspensions reported are: Messrs. L. O. WILSON & Co., Dry Goods jobbers and importers, an old house that weathered the storm of 1837, and regarded wealthy until the present time; Messrs. BLISS, DOUGLASS, WHEELOCK & Co., Dry Goods jobbers, also an old house under various firms, and of high standing up to the present time; HALL, DANA & Co., Domestic Goods house of old standing and an extensive trade; J. A. HEARN, Dry Goods; BLACKWELL, WHITTEMORE & Co, an old cloth house, who stood through 1837; W. LANGDON & Co., Dry Goods; CARHART, BACON & Co., Cloth House; W. T. H. DUNCAN, Dry Goods; HERRICK, FERRIS & Co., Gentlemen's furnishing goods; LUDLAM, LEGGET & Co., produce dealers; AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHODES, stationers. Among the names, omitted in our morning list, should have been JOHN N. GENIN, the well known fashionable hatter in Broadway. Among the old members of the Stock Exchange, DYKERS, ALSTYNE & Co., are reported as being unable to meet some of their loans on demand. The firm is understood to have large means, and we hear that the demand upon them to-day was accommodated to their convenience.

This formidable catalogue of individual disasters, and the breaking down of the Grocers' Bank is unhappily not relieved by any appearance of improvement in the exchanges either domestic or foreign. The Cotton Market here and at the South is utterly prostrated, for the time being, and the few sales making are at a decline of *four cents* from the top rate a few weeks ago, and without the change of a fraction in Liverpool. The Corn Exchange to-day suffered severely from the same cause, though it is satisfactory to note increased receipts, and evidences that a very large amount is still on the way by lake and canal. The business in Sterling is done at 95@101 ₱ cent. A leading banker is offering to draw short sight at 102@102½ ₱ cent.

The only redeeming feature in the Money Market—and certainly an important one, as a rallying point—is the steady specie strength and determined specie basis of the City Banks, as shown on the average of the past week, and in the following preamble and resolutions, moved in the Association this morning, by Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMAYER, of the Bank of North America, and unanimously adopted. The declaration is more important, negatively, as an evidence of united purpose and mutual action and assistance, than for any positive promise it holds out of relief to the mercantile community.

At a meeting of the Bank Officers, held this day, at the Clearing-House, THOMAS TILESTON was appointed Chairman, and JAMES GALLATIN, Secretary, when, on motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is no demand for specie upon the banks of this City for exportation, and can be none at present; but, on the contrary, with the present low rate of exchange, affording a profit of from 7 to 10 per cent. on its importation, there must be a speedy influx of it from Europe—for whether anybody here can draw for it or not, the inevitable laws of trade *must* be obeyed—and specie will come to the point of greatest demand;

And whereas, All demands for specie upon the banks of this City from the interior, so far as they could arise from natural causes, have already been met;

And whereas, The exchanges with every part of the country are in favor of New-York, creating a current of specie toward it for the payment of debts and the purchase of goods;

And whereas, We are in the semi-monthly receipt of large accessions of gold from California, sent here for the payment of debts;

And whereas, The United States Treasury is rapidly disbursing coin in the public expenditure, and for the redemption of the public debt;

And whereas, In this state of things every natural and healthy tendency is to accumulate specie in the banks, and to enable them to diffuse it throughout the country, as the basis of credits by which the abundant crops Providence has given, more bountiful than ever, may be brought to market, confidence may revive, the circulation of commodities be resumed, the internal exchanges restored, the wheels of industry be set in motion, and employment once more be given to labor;

And whereas, In the judgment of this meeting, there exists at the present time no obstacle whatever to the accomplishment of objects so desirable, unless it be in an unfounded and unnecessary alarm which keeps specie from its natural uses, and from performing its appropriate functions;

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the banks of the City of New-York are determined, at all hazards and under all circumstances, to perform their duty to the country, and all its great interests, *in the maintenance of specie payments*, and that all classes of the community should sustain them in carrying out this determination.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, even for this object, no further contraction of loans is necessary, nor will there exist any obstacle to such an expansion of them, as will afford the necssary aid to bring forward the crops, and alleviate the present commercial distress, *unless it shall be created by the demands of a causeless alarm.*

T. TILESTON, Chairman.

JAMES GALLATIN, Secretary.
MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1857.

There is no market for paper, from which to make a reliable quotation of rates. There is some money being raised upon pledges of New-York State Stocks, or Country and City Bank Notes, secured by such stocks, but the terms are private. New-York and Ohio Sixes were in request at the Brokers' Board to-day and moderately firm. But the sacrifices on some of the other State Stocks were perfectly frightful, and there was no effecting large sales except by concession on one sale after another. At the Second Board Missouri Sixes were done at 59 ₱ cent., and Virginias at 67 ₱ cent. On the Share list New-York Central, Delaware and Hudson, Rock Island and Galena, were done at about Saturday's terms. Illinois Central sold at $10½ for the $40 shares. Panama, 62½; Bank of Commerce, 70½; Bank of New-York, 76; America, 75; Metropolitan, 58; Phenix, 55, and American Exchange, 55. The market closed somewhat steadier after the Bank statement. New-York Central 53½ ₱ cent.

We learn from official sources that in consequence of the delay in obtaining remittances from the West, and the almost total suspension of paper negotiations here, the Michigan Central Railroad Company has found it necessary to postpone the payment of its bills payable until it can realize funds from the proposed subscription to its Bonds on the 10th of November next. The payment of the Coupons will be continued as usual.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$44,531
Payments	265,809
Balance	5,969,272

We direct attention to Mr. S. DRAPER's semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock. Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. hold a sale of Stocks at 9½ o'clock, at same place.

The old Tennessee Banks, we learn from a gentleman from Nashville, are steadily maintaining Specie payments. His telegraphic advices are to Saturday last. The message of Gov. JOHNSON to the Legislature, places the Public Debt of the State as follows:

Old Internal Improvement Debt	$3,190,856
Bonds of 1868 to Bank of Tennessee	1,000,000
Total direct debt	$4,190,856
Bonds of 1890 to Railways	8,676,000
Total liabilities	$12,866,856
Value of Stocks owned by State	$2,244,827
Bonds assumed by Railways	8,676,000—10,920,827
Leaving unprovided for only	$1,946,029

From the published weekly statements of the condition of our City Banks for the last seven weeks, a correspondent has made the following comparative exhibit of the operations of the Bank of Commerce for this period:

1857.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 22	12,450,339	845,800	6,246,344
Aug. 29	12,101,363	732,328	6,107,263
Sept. 5	12,084,307	955,936	6,238,543
Sept. 12	12,313,009	903,404	6,218,843
Sept. 19	12,147,560	1,011,656	6,104,465
Sept. 26	12,121,352	1,285,758	6,442,212
Oct. 3	12,187,867	1,007,284	5,941,988
Oct. 10	12,212,556	1,022,230	5,804,278

The Cause—The Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the present revulsion—a revulsion, as it appears to me, from an extravagant system of universal credits—with the mercantile agency memoranda only for its limit to a sound system of business, whose credits will be limited to the amount of Capital possessed by those who attempt to give credit, there are two subjects which seem prominently to attract the attention of the mercantile community. I refer to the demand for further discounts from the Banks, and the movement of Grain from the West. As respects the former, I think it would only tend to aggravate and prolong the evil. To remove the panic, business must return to sound principles, then confidence will be restored; but how can you expect the cautious man of business to feel any confidence, when he is jostled and met by inordinate and greedy speculations. Now goods obtained on credit are sacrificed to sustain a speculation, and at another moment the speculation is attempted to be realized upon to sustain credit. A dry goods firm obtains credit in Europe for a million of dollars, on a term or terms varying from six to nine and even twelve months; on arrival they are hurried through the Custom-House—hurried to the West, and a note is hurried after them, say at six or nine months, and this is hurried to the Banks for discount, and the Cash thus obtained hurried into a marble front, or Railway Stocks. Now, it appears to me that this money is entirely misappropriated in such a case, and leads to what we constantly hear, viz., that money is not to be made in business, but only by speculations in real estate, or Railway investments, which may be the case while every one is rushing into such investments; but the revulsion comes, and is now upon us, when every one catching a glimpse of the truth, no one has confidence in such a mixture of business speculation; and in endeavoring to hurry *out* of it, prices recede in a reverse ratio to the excessive inflation which, hurrying *into* such risks, may have raised them. In the long run, as is well known to every Stock broker, a person speculaing in Stocks, may be assured he will come out *minus* the commission he has paid, and the turn of the market between buyer and seller, and on this the Broker subsists.

Now, it appears to me, this cry of "Confidence, confidence—let the Banks increase their discounts!" is simply the dying note of those who ruined themselves twelve months since, by diverging from their legitimate business, and who now have just smartness enough to discover the fact. If the Banks are weak enough to act upon their suggestions; the shareholders will simply be the losers of what is now falling upon those who richly deserve it—men who, without capital of their own, have speculated with the money of their creditors, and are now endeavoring to escape the odium which fairly attaches to the man who has abused the trust reposed in him.

The second cry that we hear, is from the country banks, who wish us in New-York to receive their paper as specie, and not confine it to its legitimate circulation, in order that they may make a profit thereby under a pretext of removing grain from the West. If a farmer has grain in the West, and wants money, let him sell to the Western merchant, or consign to a commission house in New-York. Either operation will enable the owner of the wheat to obtain exchange on New-York for value remitted; but to remit money before the grain arrives, to move grain before the farmer needs cash, and to force its removal by undue advances, is only to eventually deprive the farmer of a fair price for his grain by overloading the market, and the only gainers will be the country banks, who get a forced circulation they cannot obtain in their own neighborhood, and which it is fair to presume they do not deserve. We must send our surplus stocks back to Europe to meet our purchases there; we must send our grain steadily, not hurriedly, to pay for our imports, and any unnatural forcing is only lowering prices for the producer, to aid undeserving speculators and unsound banking. Our sewing girls must seek husbands westward, if they would avoid being the shuttlecocks of New-York *roués* and rowdies; and SINGER's sewing machinists must turn their attention to repairing ploughs, reapers, Western steamboats, and producing implements. The changes are hard to bear, painful to pass through. By stern determination and self-denial, however, alone, can it be met. The speculating trader must be tabooed, even if apparently successful. He is at best a gambler and producer of revulsions, and the honest, legitimate trader should be upheld and respected. These latter will stand the brunt; the former must go the wall; the sooner the quicker, and for all parties the better. Let discounts be granted—say for bills 60 days to run, where 120 days have already run off, and the banks will be safe enough; the shareholders will, as they ought, profit, and make few bad debts. Working men will soon rearrange their occupations; the country is large enough; there is no lack of land here, as in Europe. The distress must be only temporary, it is folly to prolong it, a course worthy only of a Napoleon the Second, and certainly unworthy an energetic, free-minded, enterprising AMERICAN.

City Banks and the State Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a word on the everlasting subject of finances, and it shall be a short one and in the form of a question, put in all honesty. It is understood that a few of the banks in Wall-street have defeated the intentions of the majority, who wished to accede to the request of the bankers from Albany and Troy to use State funds as currency, for say sixty days, for the purpose of bringing produce from the West. They all *know* that this is a short method, and one perfectly feasible, for putting an end to the panic, sustaining the credit of merchants, enabling manufacturers to continue their business, and *saving the poor from starvation*, and yet this miserable minority are allowed to stand in the way of those who would avert these terrific consequences.

Now, what I am going to ask is, What is the duty of the community towards these banks and to themselves? By what principle are we restrained from open warfare on these three or four institutions who are striving to destroy us? Are we not bound by the most imperative demands of duty to *withdraw our deposits* from those institutions, and put them into the hands of those banks who are known to be in favor of helping the people, thereby strengthening their position and enabling them to carry out their sensible plans.

Are we bound to *stand still and have our throats cut?*

JOHNSON.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

UNITED STATES STOCKS REDEEMED—LARGE AMOUNTS FOR NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The amount of United States Stocks, of the loans of 1842, 1847, and 1848, redeemed at the Treasury to-day, was $750,561. Of this the New-York Bowery Savings Bank received $607,158; JAMES LENOX, of New-York, nearly $35,000; MORGAN & SON upwards of $59,000, and the remainder was paid out in smaller amounts, ranging from $1,100 to $11,000. The entire amount of stock redeemed was about $3,000,000. There remains only $500,000 more, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized under the law to apply to this purpose.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON—THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

There is nothing new to notice in money affairs. The stringency continues, and what little transactions take place at the Brokers' Board are mostly pressed sales at low prices.

The Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad publish a card asking an extension on its paper maturing between the present date and such time as the funds can be realized from the proposed loan advertised for the 10th November next. The Coupons of the Company will be paid as usual, and no change will be necessary in the management of the road.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 12.

The failure of Messrs. CORNING & Co., of New-York, did not affect the Southern Bank of this city.

Rumors were afloat this morning of several failures, but they are not yet authenticated.

Business is unsettled.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Southwestern Railroad Bank and the Bank of South Carolina suspended this morning.

There is a run upon all the Banks in Charleston.

SUSPENSION OF WADSWORTH & CO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12.

Messrs. WADSWORTH & Co., Bankers of this city, suspended to-day. Their assets are as three to one to their liabilities.

FAILURE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company has assigned. Its assets are $100,000 over its liabilities. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

CLOSING OF THE PRATT BANK.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Pratt Bank closed its doors this morning.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Senate is awaiting the action of the House on the Relief Bill.

The House spent the whole morning in considering propositions for extending the time of resumption, without effecting anything.

In the afternoon Mr. BALL offered an entire new section in place of the first section of the present bill. It suspends the penalties incurred until January 1859, and permits dividends of six per cent. during the suspension. The motion was negatived.

Various motions were considered and rejected, changing the period of resumption of specie payments.

The question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived by yeas 34, nays 56.

In the Senate, this evening, a motion to take up a bill providing for suspension till the first Tuesday in July, was negatived, and an adjournment took place.

All now depends upon the House, which it is generally supposed will reconsider,

NO FAILURES IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Oct. 12.

No failures have occurred here to-day, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Money Affairs in Other Quarters.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 4.

The feeling to-day in the street was hardly as satisfactory as before, though it is to be hoped that with the close of this week there will be some amendment. Money continues close, and paper can scarcely be sold. We quote from 2@3 ₱ cent. The Banks discounted liberally, and the day has passed off without any trouble.

The Bank Statement for the week shows a loss of specie, which was to be expected from the continued demand for Sight funds. Most of it has gone to the West. The further reduction of liabilities makes our institutions very strong, the exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$396,884
Increase in Specie	790,145
Decrease in Circulation	93,420
Increase in Deposits	389,784
Increase in Exchange	198,975
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks	14,139
Increase in Deposits proper	403,923

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week:

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Oct. 3.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank	516,927	640,691	71,173	117,427
Canal Bank	328,898	223,537	147,328	111,198
Louisiana	417,708	326,564	203,364	205,277
Louisiana State	358,465	331,423	134,965	82,641
Mech.& Traders'	......	......	65,487	51,742
Bk. New-Orleans	181,472	114,957	52,938	64,488
Southern Bank	306,346	230,738	......	......
Union Bank	255,039	327,970	41,832	70,222
Total	2,364,855	2,165,880	717,134	702,995
	Decrease	198,975	Increase	14,139

The Exchange market was again lower and unsettled. Sales of Sterling to a moderate extent were made at 99c.@$1 for Clear. Bills of lading might bring 95c.@97½c. In Francs but little was done, but the range of the market extends from 5f.72½c.@5f.65c. There were no transactions in Sixty-day Bills on New-York. Checks are 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium, and the supply equal to the demand.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The markets to-day are quiet for flour and grain, and prices favor the buyer. The receipts of wheat are good, but of other property very light. The money stringency is doing its work effectually, and business is quite dull.

There is something of a panic in Canada money, and billholders are submitting to a sacrifice of 5 per cent. discount.

Two more of our banks have made their statements for the quarter ending Sept. 26. The following is a comparison of the leading items with those of the previous statement:

MARINE BANK.

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June report	562,010	5,308	106,066	230,696
Sept. report	413,025	13,618	58,400	148,709
Decrease	148,985		48,566	84,987
Increase		8,313		

Capital $300,000.

MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
June report	527,587	6,745	102,697	159,825
Sept. report	604,786	11,994	68,100	212,965
Decrease			34,593	
Increase	77,199	5,249		53,140

Capital $482,511—increase $133,185.

Here is a decrease in the liabilities of the Marine Bank of $130,553, and a net decrease in resources of $140,675. Its registered circulation on the 6th June last was $137,066. It is now put down at $61,000. So that $76,066 have been returned to Albany to take up securities to realize upon and strengthen the Bank. The circulation and deposits amount to $207,109; the discounts and specie to $426,643. In the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, with an increase of capital $133,185, there has been an increase of loans $77,199. The increased loans and specie aggregate $82,448. At the same time the increase of deposits over the decrease of circulation is $18,637. This Bank had on hand at the date of its report, $36,900 of its registered circulation. The six Banks which have already published their September report, show that they have on hand $359,313 of their registered notes, leaving in circulation only $325,774.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We have no end to the reports of failures and suspensions. Within the last three or four days several of our largest, and heretofore esteemed richest and most wealthy houses, have gone by the board. Among these is the house of DAVID S. BROWN, one of the most worthy of Philadelphia merchants. He braved the storm nobly, and up to within a day or two of his suspension, it was believed he would go through. He had made many severe sacrifices to maintain his credit, but surrounded on all sides as he was by discredit, and subjected to the care of both sides of his ledger, there was no alternative but to stop. His property is said greatly to exceed his liabilities, and enjoying the sympathies of all classes of the public in an unusual degree, the hope is universal that such an arrangement may be effected as will continue him in his usefulness to his fellows and to business. He is a most worthy man. There were reports of failures on Saturday of other large and highly-esteemed houses. As some of these are not verified, there is yet hope that they may not be true.

From the Chicago Times.

There is no change of importance in the money market. These are the times that try the length of a man's purse and the depth of his pocket, as well as his patience and powers of endurance. We are daily hearing instances of operations on the part of sharpers and money lenders, which may well be denominated fleecing, instead of the milder tone of shaving. But the victims will not stand the operation a second time, even though it was their own fault at first.

Eastern Exchange is no more plenty, though the rates are not quite so high as formerly. We presume it can be bought in moderate amounts, where it can be had at all, at 5@6 ₱ cent. Many of our business men declare that they will not pay more. Arrangements are also in progress for the payment of debts to firms in New-York, by which the money will be paid here in western currency, grain purchased therewith, and the latter shipped to New-York, to be sold there on account of the creditors.

Gold continues in demand, brokers buying at 6@8 ₱ cent., and selling at 10@12 ₱ cent.

From the Newark Mercury.

The last week was one of the worst ever experienced by our business men. We have had, in all, some twenty failures, and there is no question but that the ensuing week will largely increase their number. Our merchants and manufacturers have done nobly. They have strained every nerve to meet their engagements. They have determined if possible to preserve the business honor of our city; but they cannot perform impossibilities. With large payments of their own, they find every mail bringing with it notices of protest for paper discounted by our banks, and which they are required to take up promptly. With ample assets they cannot raise the money thus required. In some instances they have funds South and West where the exchanges are equal to enormous usury. Every way they turn they meet difficulties which it is almost impossible to overcome.

We believe that our Banks are doing their whole duty, and assuming with cheerfulness the responsibilities of their position. Their receipts are so small as to give no appreciable relief, but they do not partake of the panic and act as if they knew that their own interests were identified with those of our business men. There is no money here seeking investment, and not one dollar in circulation where there were five two months since. In addition to this, those who have money on call are demanding it, thus adding to the embarrassments which exist. Under such discouragements, our business men commence the struggle of another week.

From the Richmond South.

At a meeting of a portion of the Banks of this State, which have suspended specie payments, held in Charlottesville on the 7th October, 1857, the following Banks were represented, to wit:

The Bank of the Valley in Virginia at Winchester, by M. H. Brent, Esq.

The Monticello Bank, by Messrs. N. H. Massie, B. C. Flannegan, Val. W. Southall, E. R. Watson, R. W. Duke and J. Wood, Jr.

The Bank of Commerce, by J. M. Herndon, Esq.

The Bank of the Old Dominion, by William N. McVeigh, Esq.

The Bank of Winchester, by Robert Y. Conrad, Esq.

The Bank of the Valley in Virginia at Charlestown, by Andrew Kennedy, Esq.

The Bank of Rockingham, by W. G. Stevens, Esq.

The Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Wheeling, by Z. Jacobs, Esq.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Wheeling, by R. Crangle, Esq.

The Central Bank of Virginia, by Messrs. Wm. Kinney and W. H. Tams.

On the motion of Mr. Massie, Mr. Brent was appointed Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. Tams Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to take into consideration the matters contained in the following communication, addressed by the Governor of Virginia to the First Auditor and Treasurer of Virginia, a copy of which communication had been forwarded to the suspended Banks:

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

GENTLEMAN: Information, received in the last few days, leaves no doubt that a number of the Banks of the Commonwealth have under the pressure of the money crisis in the country, been compelled to suspend specie payments. The notes of some of these suspended Banks have been refused to be received by the depositories of the public revenue. Among these are the Valley Bank and its branches, and the Northwestern Bank and others. I have great confidence in the officers of these Banks, and rest in the conclusion firmly that this suspension is but a means of protecting our own securities, public and private. This conviction makes me reluctant to exercise the executive discretion of prohibiting by proclamation the receipt of the notes of suspended Banks in payment of public dues. To make proclamation now of such a prohibition would seem to threaten injury to the Banks, individuals and the State, by adding to the prevailing panic, and destroying confidence. It should be the object of all to do nothing at such a moment to impair confidence in the ultimate and early ability of our Banks to redeem their credit and resume specie payments. The Banks, doubtless, are anxious to aid the executive in protecting the State credit and collecting the public revenue. To that end I suggest that it would be well for you to correspond with the leading suspended Banks immediately, and propose that if they will agree to meet their notes received for public dues, in fifteen days, with specie, at the public depositories, the depositories will receive their notes on State account, and the executive will not proclaim a prohibition of the receipt of their notes in payment of the revenue of the State.

Respectfully yours, &c., HENRY A. WISE.

To the First Auditor, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Convention having returned and resumed its session, the following resolutions were submitted by Mr. SOUTHALL, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, approving of the sentiments of the Governor, hereby pledge the Bank it represents, that, in good faith, and to the utmost of their ability, they will carry out the views of Governor WISE.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully recommend to such suspended Banks as are not here represented, to unite with us in the policy herein indicated.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these proceedings to each of the suspended Banks not here represented, with a request that they communicate a response to the Chairman at Winchester.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 10.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,952,424	$575,098	$245,511	$3,138,335
Artisans' Bank	624,293	32,562	76,292	141,244
Atlantic Bank	515,423	31,124	95,413	185,807
Bk. of America	4,733,830	844,652	69,709	3,737,235
Bk. of Commerce	12,212,556	1,022,230	2,095	5,804,278
Bk. of Commw'th.	986,545	63,025	89,895	712,916
Bk. of New-York.	3,988,572	240,540	342,035	2,165,820
Bk. of N. America	1,425,111	112,578	71,633	918,370
Bk. of Republic	3,637,614	359,920	95,516	2,991,145
Bk. St. New-York	3,545,972	342,730	533,454	2,103,298
Broadway Bank	1,722,926	129,184	212,732	993,523
Bull's Head Bank	245,824	19,155	110,328	176,130
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,532,290	71,090	127,555	871,512
Chatham Bank	465,300	29,739	114,812	174,170
Chemical Bank	1,173,187	343,153	238,229	920,303
Citizens' Bank	598,607	56,202	157,167	393,236
City Bank	1,773,032	480,475	18,998	1,506,453
Continental Bank	2,661,564	182,135	91,825	1,347,042
Corn Exch. Bank	1,404,774	157,420	76,713	952,033
Fulton Bank	1,432,542	195,588	118,649	1,156,545
Greenwich Bank	676,636	87,423	106,647	500,579
Grocers' Bank	573,579	28,913	89,218	400,927
Hanover Bank	1,075,486	108,356	102,027	443,217
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,745,839	158,481	162,173	684,585
Irving Bank	672,606	55,122	103,674	415,134
Leather Man. Bk.	1,791,539	202,825	220,374	1,167,718
Manhattan Co.	4,461,186	345,261	276,048	2,836,253
Marine Bank	765,682	44,043	93,847	368,870
Market Bank	1,453,038	118,125	159,483	850,478
Mechanics' Bank	3,711,315	321,024	328,781	2,512,475
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	680,287	63,255	105,013	355,489
Mercantile Bank	1,677,617	257,468	92,613	1,130,069
Merchants' Bank	3,772,977	1,132,673	316,230	3,355,629
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,932,446	113,600	104,963	1,053,600
Metropolitan Bk	4,732,959	546,871	230,439	3,411,816
Nassau Bank	1,239,268	163,947	102,332	767,182
National Bank	1,958,717	560,097	160,522	1,166,088
N. Y. County Bk	279,246	38,962	88,240	164,092
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	428,092	29,673	72,713	90,239
N. Y. Exch. Bank	210,559	11,827	112,020	183,135
North River Bank	940,346	42,072	122,707	586,240
Ocean Bank	1,207,055	94,707	110,062	721,302
Oriental Bank	448,822	39,376	102,488	250,625
Pacific Bank	866,831	76,976	116,691	573,133
Park Bank	2,694,246	271,403	166,323	1,492,211
People's Bank	540,448	39,819	107,226	305,977
Phenix Bank	2 842,652	270,614	86,656	1,667,913
St. Nicholas Bank	834,317	49,616	94,591	398,578
Seventh Ward Bk.	996,505	229,445	179,212	603,237
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,299,848	332,631	106,450	1 910,246
Tradesmen's Bank	1,306,909	81,489	228,531	711,661
Union Bank	2,468,987	272,173	186,741	1,833,562

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$101,917,569	Circulation	$7,523,599
Specie	11,476,294	Deposits	63,301,681

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 30.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 ₱ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.20 ₱ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg, the price of gold is 424½ ₱ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4 ₱ £1 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 3-10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 108 ₱ cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

The funds opened to-day at the steady quotations of last evening, but subsequently experienced a decline of an eighth, from which there was no recovery until after regular hours, when a sudden improvement occurred of three-eighths ₱ cent. The flatness in the early part of the day was consequent upon the additional details from India in the second edition of the papers, although it is difficult to see any reason for their being regarded upon the whole as unsatisfactory. As respects the operations before Delhi and the prospect of an early assault, they seem calculated to beget great confidence, while, in relation to the question of the relief of Lucknow, they scarcely add to the previous causes for anxiety, since, notwithstanding the description of the enormous strength of the insurgent army in Oude, they warrant a hope that adequate reinforcements would reach General HAVELOCK on the 2d of September, to enable him to resume his advance, which may still have been in time, the last account from the garrison stating that at some date subsequent to the 22d of July they had succeeded in obtaining additional supplies of food. Probably the announcement which chiefly affected the market was that with regard to the want of funds in the Punjab, and the fall of 3 per cent. in the price of Government securities at Calcutta. The rebound after official hours was owing to a statement that fresh particulars have been received to the effect that Delhi had been surrounded by General WILSON since the arrival of the reinforcements under General NICHOLSON, that General NEILL had routed a large body of insurgents near Cawnpore, and that General HAVELOCK had succeeded in reaching Lucknow. The latter portion, however, as no dates were given, was received with distrust. Consols for money were first quoted 90@⅛. They then went to 89⅞ for money, and 90@⅛ for the account, but the final bargains for the account were at 90⅛@¼. India Stock closed at 209@211; New Three per Cents., 89¾@⅞ ex dividend; India Bonds 25s. @ 17s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 10s. @ 5s. discount.

The rate for loans in the Stock-Exchange to-day remained at 5@5½ ₱ cent., but in the discount market and at the Bank the demand was greater than at any time during the past two or three months.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wedesday, Sept. 30.

A further improvement in the Money Market. Banks again lowered the rate of interest 1 ₱ cent. all round. An improvement in Government securities.

Cotton piece goods firm, and import market rather improved in some articles. Gray Shirtings scarce and in demand. Metals steady. Wool improved. Tonnage abundant. Freights to Liverpool and London, £2 7s. 6d.@£2 15s.

Consols, 90¼@90⅜.

London Produce Market.

WHEAT buoyant and tending upward. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR, better sorts firm, but inferior dull and lower. TEA firm at full prices. TALLOW lower, 57s. 6d. INDIGO and SALTPETRE further advanced. Scotch PIG IRON 68s.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON—The market has been very quiet during the last three days, the sales only reaching about 12,500 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 500 to exporters. Prices are the same as at the departure of the *Niagara*. At Manchester the market is unsettled, but no material change had taken place in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and slightly easier, although not not quotably lower. Wheat buoyant, at the full prices advised per *Niagara*. Corn in limited request at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Beef very dull and holders pressing on the market. Pork dull, but unchanged. Bacon firm, at previous prices. Lard very dull. At an auction sale there were no bidders. Tallow lower and quotations nominal.

PRODUCE—Ashes rather lower, both sorts quoted at 42s. Common Resin in good demand, at 4s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 29s. Groceries without essential change.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday—3½ P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Breadstuffs firm, but very little doing. No change in prices.

Provisions—No alteration. Beef very dull.

Cotton quiet; American unchanged; Surats ⅛d. lower. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 for good extra Ohio, Iowa and Indiana; and $5 18¾@$5 25 for double extra Indiana and Michigan. WHEAT lower. Sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 78c. CORN heavy. Sales 8,000 bushels, at 53½c.@55c. OATS nominal, at 40c. WHISKY dull, at 18c. FREIGHTS—17c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—80,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Nothing doing beyond a limited retail trade; prices unchanged. WHEAT—No sales. CORN—In railroad parcels only, at 65c.@67c; sales about 5,000 bush. OATS—Sales 5,000 bush. at 50c. WHISKY—Very dull; sales at 21c. *Shipped to New-York on Saturday*—30,000 bush. Corn; 25,000 bush. Wheat; 13,000 bush. Oats; 25,000 bush. Feed.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales $4 50. WHEAT 1c. lower; sales at 65c. CORN quiet. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat; 30,400 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day*:—2,500 bbls. Flour; 100,000 bush. Wheat; 2,400 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 12—P. M.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT is quiet. Chicago Spring is held at 80c. CORN is inactive. FREIGHTS are unchanged. *Lake Imports yesterday*—17,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports yesterday*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bush. Wheat; and 36,000 bush. Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$500 City 6s, 82¾; $800 do., 83¾; $1,000 City 5s, '61, 83; $1,500 City Railroad 6s, 83; $7,500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 45½; $2,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; 18 Pennsylvania Railroad, 33; 4 do., 33¼; 2 do., 32¾; 42 Harrisburg Railroad, 45; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 81; 100 Reading Railroad, 14½; 50 do., 14¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 124; Philadelphia 6s, 82¼@83; Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]@83; Reading Railroad, 14¾@15; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 59@60; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 70@80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 31@31½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 35@39; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 50½@54; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 62@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mt., 49@50; Long Island, 7¼@8; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@7; Girard Bank, 7¼@8; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, 2¼@3; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 6@8.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are depressed and languid. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, says: "The Boot and Shoe trade continues quite as dull as noticed last week. The rates for money rule so high that business continues to be materially checked, and the unsettled state of the market for exchange with the South and West also tends to interrupt and put a stop to all business. Several large Western buyers are here to look after their notes maturing, and a few of them have settled up and made a few moderate purchases, but we look for a very quiet market as long as the present money panic continues, holders generally being disposed to hold on to their goods for the present. With the New-England trade there is a moderate business doing for the season, and the demand is likely to be light on account of the depressed state of the manufacturing business throughout New-England. Late advices from California are more favorable, but the demand for shipment to that market is light, and the quantity going forward comparatively small, so that there is a fair prospect that this market will become a healthy and paying one. No exports the past week to that market from this city or New-York."

COFFEE—Rio is moderately inquired for at old prices. Other kinds are dull and nominal. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The market is wholly devoid of animation. There is no demand, either from spinners or shippers. Prices are entirely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely sought after, but at reduced prices. Home dealers are the principal buyers. Sales 8,250 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 40@4 60
Extra State	4 65@4 85
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 40@4 55
Superfine Ohio	4 50@4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65@4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@6 50
Extra Ohio	4 90@6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90@5 05
Extra Genesee	5 20@7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@7 50

Canadian is in slack demand at easier rates; sales 500 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5@$5 90 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is plentier and cheaper. Sales, 1,100 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Out of a catalogue of about 13,000 pkgs. new Malaga fruit, offered at auction to-day, only 100 boxes Raisins were sold. Owners refused to let off any more, as there was no satisfactory competition for the fruit.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally dull and heavy. Prime lots are scarce, and are most needed. Sales 32,000 bushels—including inferior to fair red Western at 82c.@$1 10; choice white Southern at $1 35 [illegible] to prime red do at $1 18@$1 22; and damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Thursday's receipts of Wheat in Chicago reached 145,000 bushels, [illegible] Spring at 73c., with some at 75c., in store, ₱ bushel. The receipts were 10,000 bushels, and the shipments [illegible] bushels. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th, says: "This movement in a great measure, is attributed to the fact that our jobbing merchants are appearing in the market as purchasers of Wheat to send East in lieu of buying Exchange. If farmers understood their interest, we believe they would send forward their grain as fast as possible. We are slow to give advice, but our farmers must remember that there are but four weeks longer that they can forward their produce to tide water, and at the close of navigation they must, as a natural consequence, submit to a large decline from rates now ruling in this market. Corn is more active, but at easier prices. Sales 43,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c. for [illegible] choice Southern, which is quite scarce, ₱ bushel. A slack demand prevails for Rye at 70c., and for Barley at from 75c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plentier and cheaper, closing with a moderate inquiry, at [illegible] 59c. for Western; 54c.@58c. for State; 45c.@47c. for Jersey; and 36c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Buffalo Breadstuff Trade Statistics for the week ending with Oct. 9:

	Imports.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	35,884	1,661
Wheat, bushels	295,108	169,774
Corn, bushels	107,450	103,46
Rye, bushels	1,360	——
Barley, bushels	2,339	——
Oats, bushels	16,137	1,500

HAY—North River, in bales, ranges from 55c.@75c., ₱ 100 ℔s., for shipping lots. The demand is pretty fair. In Savannah, during the week ending on the 9th inst., there were some arrivals and considerable sales of Northern Hay reported. The price was 85c. ₱ 100 ℔s., in large lots, from wharf. Eastern Hay was less abundant and less inquired for there, at $1 25 from wharf, and $1 75 from store, ₱ 100 ℔s.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican*, of 9th says: "The receipts of Timber continue light, though our port is easily accessible from all our Timber-growing country. The mills are purchasing only as they are compelled to do so, and that quality will hardly bring so good a price as it would last week. In Shipping Timber there has been nothing done. There is some in the city of an excellent quality, but cutters are disposed to hold it till later in the season. The exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been: To New-York, 180,392; To Philadelphia, 38,283—total, 218,675."

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and irregular at $23@$23 50 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, 10c.@11c. for Middles, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 13½c.@14c. ₱ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 75 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only 85 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Is in limited request at drooping rates: $3 75@$4 75 for inferior to strictly prime, per 100 ℔s. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 9th instant says: "The market for nearly the entire week has been almost at a perfect stand for want of buyers. The reported exports since our last, amounting to 1,030 tcs., were confined to the early part of the week, and principally effected by millers, who seemed to prefer shipping on their own account rather than to force sales. A few lots of the new crop, taken by city dealers, ranged generally at 3¼. Received the past week, 1,529 tcs.; remaining on shipboard, of the old crop, about 200 tcs. Rough Rice—Receipts of the week, 8,000 bushels—all forwarded to the mills from first hands."

SUGARS—Continue in slack demand at languid prices. Sales, 175 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5c.@7c., cash, and 4 months' credit, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 550 barrels Ohio and Prison at 20c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 12s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Americans of the VIIth Assembly District was held last evening, pursuant to the directions of the American General Committee;

Whereupon, Charles Oakley, of the IXth Ward, appointed by the General Committee for the purpose, called the Convention to order.

On motion, Hon. WM. A. GUEST was elected Chairman, and J. MANSFIELD DAVIES, Esq., Secretary; and a Committee of Ten was appointed, consisting of G. W. Okie, Charles Oakley, J. Michales, F. Rockwell and Ralph Brooks, of the IXth Ward, and H. A. T. Granbery, J. Mansfield Davies, John F. Kirby, John Leslie Slingerland and A. F. Francis, of the XVth Ward, to report a suitable candidate. The Committee reported that the unanimous choice was DANIEL BOWLY, of the XVth Ward. Their report was accepted and adopted, and Mr. Bowly was declared unanimously nominated. The Convention then, on motion adjourned *sine die*, with three times three for the nominee.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE Republican Electors of the First Assembly District are requested to meet at the Museum Hotel, No. 23 Ann-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, to elect seven delegates to the First Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½, and close at 9 P. M. Inspectors of Election—John Brush, Joseph P. Boyce, Wm. Creighton. By order of the Republican Central Committee.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.